

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. Hartford, - Manager.

WEEK OF AUGUST 26th.

Matinee Saturday.

"JERE" McCAULIFFE STOCK CO.

In a Repertoire Unequaled.

Monday Evening. "The Young Wife"
 Tuesday Evening. "A Man From Italy"
 Wednesday Evening. "Convict 1240"
 Thursday Evening. "Shamus O'Brien"
 Friday Evening. "Slaves of Russia"
 Saturday Evening. "Tempest Tossed"

Also New and Novel Specialties Between Acts. And the

LADIES' SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA,

Which will render a half-hourly concert nightly before rise of curtain.

PRICES: EVENING - - 10, 20 and 30 Cents.
 MATINEE - - - 10 and 20 Cents

**YOUR VISIT TO THE
 PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION
 WILL NOT BE COMPLETE UNLESS YOU ARE
 ABLE TO SAY YOU HAVE BEEN A GUEST AT
 STATLER'S HOTEL**

**THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD
 BUFFALO
 N. Y.**

WITHIN ONE BLOCK - PAN-AMERICAN MAIN ENTRANCE

**RATES \$2.00 AND \$3.00 PER DAY FOR
 LODGING BREAKFAST AND EVENING DINNER
 ROOMS WITH BATH EXTRA**

**EM STATLER PROPRIETOR
 STATLER'S HOTEL
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Tether Balls and Tether Ball Poles,
 Tennis Racquets and Tennis Balls,
 Base Ball Bats and Base Balls.

THE LARGEST LINE OF

GOLF GOODS

EAST OF BOSTON.

A. P. WENDELL & CO.
 2 MARKET SQUARE.

HERALD ADS GIVE BEST RESULTS

Try One And Be Convinced.

We Are Now Receiving Two

Cargos of

PORTLAND CEMENT

AND THE

HOFFMAN CEMENT

The only lot of fresh cement in the city
 We have the largest stock
 and constant shipments en-
 sure the newest cements.

J. A. & A. W. WALKER
 137 MARKET ST.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS

Upholstery and Mattress Work

BY

P. A. Robbins, - - - 49 Islington St

Send me a postal and I will call and make estimate.

Granite State

Fire Insurance Company

of Portsmouth, N. H.

Paid-Up Capital, \$200,000.

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 Secretary, ALFRED F. HOWARD;
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VIOLIN, CORNET, MANDOLIN AND HANJO
 Instructions. R. L. Holmwood, Bandmas-
 ter U. S. Naval Band, 6 Court Street. Holm-
 wood's Naval Orchestra furnishes music for all
 occasions. Chauncey B. Hoyt, Prompter.

IN CONFERENCE.

Labor Leaders Have Sessions
 At Pittsburg.

Strike Officials Pleased With The
 Way Things Are Going.

They Say But Little Work Is Being
 Done In The Mills.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—The secret conference of labor leaders here was the principal feature of the strike today. The officials all seemed pleased with the way things are moving, and one of them said: "In six days there will be a decided change, which will show its effect on the trust and aid in hurrying the ultimate outcome of the strike." Two sessions were held today, behind closed doors. The strikers claim that very little actual work is being done in the plants started up by the combine. The steel officials, however, say they are pleased with the progress of affairs and that all the mills started are working satisfactorily.

READVILLE RACES CLOSE.

READVILLE, MASS., Aug. 23.—The grand circuit meet here closed a very successful week this afternoon. Every event except the pace for the Neponset stake was disposed of in straight heats. This stake was won by Sphinx S., best time 2.08 3-4. Betonica was not in the race, landing ninth. The chief interest centered on the 2.08 trot, for a purse of \$2500. It was taken by Boralma, who equalled his record time of 2.07 1-4. Kingmond was third. The 2.16 trot \$1000, went to Monrine in straight heats, the best time being 2.13 1-2. Belle Curry was second.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

PEKIN, Aug. 23.—The delay of the Chinese plenipotentiaries in signing the protocol causes uneasiness in foreign quarters here, but the ministers do not think that China means to defy the powers by refusing to sign the document. They believe she is anxious to wind up the negotiations speedily. Li Hung Chang has retired into the background, leaving to Prince Ching the responsibility for consummating the peace proceedings. Li Hung Chang is in a precarious situation. Certain Chinese officials have petitioned the court to punish him, for being false to his country.

BASE BALL.

The following was the result of the games played yesterday:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
 Boston 7, Philadelphia 6, twelve innings; at Boston.
 New York 1, Brooklyn 4; at New York.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
 Baltimore 4, Chicago 6; at Baltimore.
 Philadelphia 7, Detroit 2; at Philadelphia.

Boston 5, Cleveland 1; at Boston.
 Washington-Milwaukee, rain.

EASTERN LEAGUE.
 Hartford 4, Montreal 2; at Hartford.
 Brooklyn 1, Toronto 7; at Brooklyn.
 Providence 3, Rochester 5; at Providence.

Worcester 9, Buffalo 13; at Worcester.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.
 Nashua 7, Lewiston 5; at Nashua.
 Lowell 9, Portland 0, first game; Lowell 9, Portland 0, second game; both forfeited; at Lowell.
 Haverhill 2, Manchester 11, first game; Haverhill 1, Manchester 6, second game.

BATTLESHIPS' MOVEMENTS.

NANTUCKET, MASS., Aug. 23.—The battleship Massachusetts left her anchorage here this morning and proceeded westward. The Alabama and the Kearsarge will probably get under way tomorrow morning, for Hampton Roads.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINDLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A SPLENDID PERFORMANCE.

Richard Golden, Playing Old Jed Prouty, Warmly Praises Music Hall.

Richard Golden and a highly capable coterie of supporters, in Old Jed Prouty, delighted a large and fashionable audience at Music hall on Friday evening. The play was almost perfect in enactment, and so deeply engrossed were those in attendance that they lingered in their seats for a minute or two after the fall of the final curtain, to give company and play a hearty farewell round of applause.

Associated with Mr. Golden this season are Harry M. Morse, Robert Craig, Maurice Pike, Melville S. Collins, Horace Rushby, Coulter Howard, Harry MacPayden, Walter Long, Joseph Scanlan, Ruth Loyal, Kate Medinger, Grace MacLeod, Katherine Kittleman and little Leota Sinclair, all worthy members of the cast.

The four acts were staged finely and nothing was lacking that could in any degree contribute to a splendid performance. A return date would please all who saw it.

During the evening, Mr. Golden took occasion to voice his sincere appreciation of the recent improvements in the playhouse. He told the audience that they ought to feel proud of the theatre and its management. "It is not often," he said, "that I take the liberty of making such a speech as this from the stage, but on this occasion I couldn't help it. For comfort, convenience, cleanliness, thoroughness and room, Music hall in its present condition out-ranks about all the playhouses in the country that I have played in. This stage is the finest in the United States. Seldom do the managers of theatres pay the attention that they ought to the comfort of the people behind the scenes, which makes Music hall doubly agreeable to us."

Summer visitors from the neighboring beaches were present in large numbers, among them being a party of thirty from the Wentworth, all in complete evening dress.

SUICIDE AT HAMPTON.

Mrs. Lottie Reynolds at Last Succeeds in Killing Herself.

Mrs. Lottie Reynolds, aged 45, committed suicide by taking poison in her room today at North Beach, Hampton. She attempted suicide a week ago by jumping in the river. She had been in saue for two months.

ROASTS ON MAN.

Every man has in his heart a slumbering hog.—A. Presuit.
 Every man is a quotation from all his ancestors.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.
 Man is creation's masterpiece. But who says so? Man!—Sulpice Guillaume Gavarni.
 Self made men are most always apt to be a little too proud of the job.—Henry W. Shaw.

Most men die without creating. Not one has died without destroying.—Alexander Dumas.

When our vices leave us, we flatter ourselves that we are leaving them.—Francis de la Rochefoucauld.

A man must be faithful to something, either to a woman or his God or his firmest belief.—John Oliver Hobbes.

There are men made of such stuff that an angel could hardly live with them without some deceit.—Anthony Trollope.

Some old men like to give good precepts to console themselves for their inability longer to give bad examples.—Antoine Dupuy.

The husband is the only creature entirely selfish. He is a low organism, consisting mainly of a digestive apparatus and a rude mouth.—L. Zangwill.

Of the misbegotten changelings who call themselves men and prate intolerably over dinner tables, I never saw one who seemed worthy to inspire love.—R. Stevenson.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Forecast for New England: Showers Saturday, warmer in eastern Maine; Sunday fair, light south to west winds.

Disfigured Skin

Wasted muscles and decaying bones. What havoc! Scrofula, let alone, is capable of all that, and more.

It is commonly marked by bunches in the neck, inflammations in the eyes, dyspepsia, catarrh, and general debility. It is always radically and permanently cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which expels all humors, cures all eruptions, and builds up the whole system. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures liver bile, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FINALLY THEY PASS IT.

City Councils Dispose Of Appropriation Bill.

Agreement Reached At A Special Meeting On Friday Evening.

Alderman Phinney Says It Is Illegal And Holds Out Against It.

The appropriation bill, that persistent banisher that has been haunting city hall for months, to the great annoyance of aldermen, councilmen, taxpayers, city hall reporters and many others, has finally been disposed of. At a special meeting of both branches of the city government, held on Friday evening, expressly for the purpose, the appropriation bill was passed, to be engrossed. It didn't take very long to do it, either. Some potent voices had evidently been whispering into the ears of the aldermen and councilmen, that it was high time to quit their fooling and fix definitely on a city budget for the year. Anyway, the job was done with a celerity that was refreshing.

The appropriation bill as passed stands as follows:

CITY OF PORTSMOUTH, N. H.,
 In the Year 1901.

An Ordinance Making Appropriations for the Year 1901.

Be it ordained by the City Councils of the City of Portsmouth, as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be raised and is hereby ordered to be raised on the polls and estates of the inhabitants of the city of Portsmouth and non-residents, to pay the current expenses of the city for the year ending December 31, 1901, and to pay such debts of the city as are required to be paid, the sum of ———, which, with the sums to be received from the railroad and savings bank taxes and other income of the city, shall be appropriated as follows:

State Tax	\$31,025.75
County Tax	41,465.55
Interest	17,000.00
Salaries	7,575.00
Streets	30,000.00
Roads	1,500.00
Sewers	5,000.00

\$1000 to be used to make the Richards 2' water sewer of uniform size, viz., 30 inches in diameter.

Sidewalks
 2,000.00 |

Fire Department
 10,125.00 |

\$1000 to be used for the purchase of hose at a price not to exceed 60 cents per foot, to be purchased by the joint committee on fire department, consisting of A. C. F. Wells, Blaisdell and Adams and Councilmen Palfrey, Fernald and Pettigrew, no purchase to be made or business transacted but by a majority vote of the entire committee on fire department.

\$125 to be used for the purchase of coats and hats for Hook & Ladder Co., No. 1.

Police	14,000.00
Street Lights	17,000.00
Schools	34,000.00
Schoolhouses	3,500.00
City Lands and Buildings	4,500.00

\$800 to be used to purchase a new tower clock for South ward room.

\$500 to be used to complete the Sagamore engine house.

Public Library	2,700.00
Support of Poor	12,000.00

\$500 to be given to the Old Ladies' Home.

Sprinkling Streets	500.00
Health	1,700.00
Contingent	7,500.00
Sinking Fund	5,500.00
Councilor's Commission	1,700.00
Discount on Taxes	1,000.00
Cottage Hospital	5,000.00
Memorial Day	2,000.00

Total
 \$218,430.30 |

SECTION 2. Any expenditure or any contract made anticipating expenditure during the present fiscal year in excess of the amounts herein assigned to each department, whether by vote, order or resolution of either branch of the city council, without the concurrence of the other, or by the order of any committee or member thereof, or any other city official, shall be deemed unlawful and a misdemeanor and malfeasance in office and punishable as such upon complaint of any member of either branch of said city council, or any taxpayer of the city; and the city auditor is hereby ordered and instructed not to certify as proper for payment any such bill or expenditure, and the city treasurer is ordered not to pay any bill after the appropriation is expended in the department in which said bill may be contracted, and if he shall pay any such bill in excess of any appropriation, it shall be a breach of his bond; and the city auditor is further ordered to report in full to date to both branches of the city council at every regular meeting the amount of unexpended balance accredited to each de-

partment for the maintenance of which an appropriation is herein made.

SECTION 3. The joint resolution authorizing the mayor to borrow money on the credit of the city, passed in February, 1901, is hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall take effect upon its passage.

All the members of the upper board were present, and twelve of the council, when the two boards met in joint convention shortly after eight o'clock. Mayor McIntire stated the object of the meeting and read the following communication from the secretary of the state board of equalization:

TILTON, N. H., Aug. 19, 1901.
 Hon. E. E. McIntire, Portsmouth, N. H.

Dear Sir: I want to call to your attention Public Statutes Chapter 43, section 13, requiring the return to the secretary of the state of the inventory of each town before May first each year. Chapter 15, section 9, requires the inventories to be handed to the board of equalization in May. From these the board ascertains the average rate of taxation in the state for the purpose of taxing the railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, etc. (Chapt. 64.) The decision goes to the state treasurer in September. No inventory has as yet been returned from Portsmouth. Should we fail to receive one, there might be a question as to the legality of any tax against railroads, etc. From the railroad tax last year, Portsmouth received \$22,691 more than it paid to the state in taxes. It is worthy of the consideration of your city government whether it wishes to imperil receiving a similar sum this year by reason of failing in returning the inventory required by law. It is very essential that such inventory is in the hands of the secretary of state at once. Yours truly,
 W. B. FELLOWS, Secretary of State Board of Equalization.

"I presume that Secretary Fellows knows what he is talking about," said Mayor McIntire, "and it seems to me high time for you to get together and come to some conclusion on the appropriation bill forthwith. I believe that I should be justified in borrowing more money on the city's credit, to pay the bills for July, if the bill is not passed very soon."

The convention then arose and the council proceeded to the discussion of the appropriation bill, while the aldermen took a recess and waited to hear from the council.

The bill was received by the aldermen from the council at nine o'clock. After it had been read by the clerk, Ald. Phinney asked for the reading of the city solicitor's report relative to certain sections of the bill.

The solicitor ruled that section two conflicted with the public statutes and was consequently inoperative; that section three directly repudiated the obligation conferred upon the mayor by the action of the joint councils.

On motion of Ald. Garrett, the solicitor's report was received and placed on file.

Then the appropriation bill was brought up. Ald. Phinney declared that the bill as reported from the council was illegal. "An ordinance cannot repeal a joint resolution," he said.

"From the solicitor's view, this point is well taken," said the mayor.

Ald. Phinney moved that the board refuse to concur with the council and that another conference committee be asked for, to discuss the bill.

On a yeas and nays vote the motion was lost. The vote was as follows: Yeas, Ald. Phinney, Vaughan and A. N. Wells; nays, Ald. Blaisdell, Garrett, Pray, Rand, C. F. Wells, Whitehouse and Adams.

The bill then passed its first reading, and was read by its title.

Ald. Phinney moved that it be taken up and considered item by item. This motion was defeated by a yeas and nays vote that stood identically as the previous one, Ald. Phinney, Vaughan and A. N. Wells being in the affirmative.

The bill then passed its second reading and Ald. Garrett then moved that it pass to be engrossed. This brought Ald. Phinney to his feet with a sharp protest. In his remarks, which lasted for ten minutes, the alderman from ward four roundly scored affairs in the street department, declaring that it had been run for years by a certain set of men in the interests of one or two, and he also cited the cutting down of the appropriation for schools. "Any member of these city councils," he said, "who interferes with our schools is playing with fire." Ald. Phinney wound up his address by raising his voice and asserting, with great emphasis, that the possible loss of his position as janitor of the Whipple school couldn't serve to muzzle him in the board of aldermen. "There never was a job big enough to keep Bob Phinney from saying what he means," he exclaimed.

Ald. Phinney's motion, that the bill

pass to be engrossed, was then put and carried by the following vote: Yeas, Ald. Blaisdell, Garrett, Pray, Rand, O. F. Wells, Whitehouse, Adams and Vaughan; nays, Ald. Phinney and A. N. Wells.
 The board adjourned for one week.

KITTELY.

Mr. and Mrs. George Aldrich of Malden, Mass., are the guests of Mrs. Margaret Amee, Kittery Point, for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Shaw and Misses Arvilla and Emily Shaw have returned from a visit at Mr. and Mrs. William Chase's, Chase's Pond, York.

Misses Sadie and Lottie Bickford have returned home from a visit in Exeter, N. H.

The right hand of Mr. Frank W. Horrocks, which was recently badly injured by being thrust against a barb wire fence in a bicycle accident, is rapidly healing.

John Remick of Olneyville, R. I., formerly a resident of Kittery, has been making a visit to his son here, but returns home today.

Rev. Gorham Esterbrook of Acton, Mass., who came here to rest a while, has been called home on account of sickness in his family.

The work of laying pipes for the water works begins to look like business. The company has commenced work at Hayes' corner. Work will proceed out the Rogers road, to John Wentworth's to the Brigham road, on to York, to Beach Ridge church, to York river and connect there with the piping laid from Folly pond to York river on York side. A meeting has been called to consider the location of the hydrants.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. C. Philbrick have returned from a fortnight's visit with friends at The Wells, N. H.

There was a family reunion of the Danenburgh family at Kittery Junction at Mrs. John Hatch's on Wednesday of this week. About forty or fifty members were present. A fish chowder was much enjoyed among other substantial things.

Alfred S. Goody has been engaged as principal of the Kittery High school with Miss Grace Chaney as assistant. Goody is a college graduate and has served as principal of a school at Winslow, this state.

A party consisting of George and Charles Heeney and their families and Joseph Heeney of Kittery, Edward Heworth and family of Portsmouth, John Sidebotham and family of Dover, Roy Heeney, Miss Annie Highland and Miss Belle Sidebotham of Biddeford are stopping at Little beach for two weeks.

The fall term at Berwick academy, South Berwick, begins Wednesday, September 4.

New Departure

I have a new stock of

Wall Papers and Paints

Which I can furnish at Lowest Prices.

Charles E. Walker,

Government St., Kittery, Me.

YORK.

YORK, ME., Aug. 24.

The house and land at York Harbor owned by Mrs. Charles Philbrook and used for several seasons as a club house by the York Harbor Reading club, has been purchased by that organization. It is understood that the club will make extensive alterations and additions to this property, a stock company having been formed for this purpose.

The annual picnic of the First Congregational Sunday school and parish was held Thursday at Mount Agamenticus.

A union service will be held at the Congregational church Sunday evening. A special musical program has been prepared which includes vocal solos by Miss Beesie Sewall of Washington, D. C., Mrs. S. S. Thompson of Melrose, Mass., and Mr. Willie Fisher of York Beach. Mr. Weston, organist at St. John's church, Cambridge, will preside and conduct. A collection will be taken for benefit of Good Will Farm.

Capt. John Dennett is adding a bath room to his residence at the village. His son, Dr. John Dennett, of Arizona, is expected Monday for a short vacation.

The social event of the season in York Harbor circles was the annual ball given by members of the York Harbor Reading club to lady friends last evening in Lancaster hall.

James P. Richardson of St. Johnsbury, Vt., is the guest of friends in town.

Rev. Ralph Wells of New York will preach at the Methodist church Sunday morning.

CASTRO HELPS URIBE.

Sends Men and Arms to Colombian Revolutionist.

TANTAMOUNT WAR DECLARATION.

Forces Embark on Venezuelan War Vessels to Invade the Territory of Colombia—They Take a Supply of Ammunition.

Willenstad, Caracas, Aug. 23.—Venezuelan steamers have transported 800 men from Maracaibo and Coro under command of General Davila, who defeated and captured General Hernandez, to invade Colombia near Rio Hacha, and to support General Uribe. The Venezuelan authorities have also sent ammunition to that point.

General Juan Piel, leader of a revolutionary movement that was about



ready to start, was captured near Magdalena, in the state of Carabobo, while on his way to arouse Guairas. On being taken to Caracas he was immediately set at liberty by order of President Castro.

LATIN STATES WARNED.

London Paper Says It Warns American May Intervene.

London, Aug. 23.—The Daily Graphic in the course of an editorial on the South and Central American troubles says:

"The situation is almost intolerable and occasions a very legitimate anxiety in the United States. Unless orderly government is established on a firm foundation the eventual permanent intervention of the United States will become inevitable."

Comparing the situation to that of Egypt when the Suez canal was cut, the paper says:

"The republics of the Isthmus will experience the fate of Egypt unless they mend their manners before the intercontinental canal is completed."

The Times says:

"No exception can be taken to Mr. Hay's attitude toward the Central American trouble. It is natural that the United States should take measures for the due protection of its own interests and those of other nations, of which they are in some measure the trustee, and it would be wished that those measures might have the effect of averting the turbulent and distracted republics which it is the peculiar right and special privilege of the United States to exercise within reasonable limits."

"The Monroe doctrine has duties as well as rights, and it is no extravagant conception of those duties to regard them in this light. They are presented in the same light by the projected pan-American congress. Other states may learn in Mexico that they have nothing to fear from the moral hegemony which the United States cannot but exercise over their destiny and that they have everything to gain from the friendship and good will of the most powerful and prosperous community in the new world."

"From this point of view the proposed congress is an event of happy augury even if it prove barren of immediate results, since it will afford a valuable opportunity to discuss questions most likely to lead to a disturbance of the peace and the means of their settlement under the moderating and disinterested influence of the United States. It would therefore be a great misfortune if Chile persisted in an attitude of isolation."

Seeking Litter, Found Corpses.
Tantum, Mass., Aug. 23.—While picking pond lilies on a small sheet of water at Sabbath park here a young man found the body of a woman. The body was that of a person about 40 years of age and one in apparently good circumstances. Around the waist were fastened a number of heavy iron and brass rings. The police have decided that the woman committed suicide.

Poor Old China Has Floods.
London, Aug. 23.—"There has been a serious breach in both banks of the Yellow river in the province of Shantung," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Standard, "and the floods have destroyed an immense amount of property."

Robbed Tennessee Postoffice.
Chattanooga, Aug. 23.—The postoffice inspector here has been notified of the robbery of the postoffice at Petersburg, Tenn. The safe was blown open with dynamite and about \$300 in cash taken, besides the entire supply of stamps.

PLOT TO KILL BISHOP.

Charge Made Against Five Men of Chicago Polish Church.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—Conspiracy to murder Bishop Anthony Kozlowski was the charge hung at the five men who appeared before Justice Martin for their preliminary hearing in the case arising out of the great religious feud.

The testimony was unlooked for and startling. The defendants were in court on a charge of conspiracy to cause the arrest of the bishop, and there was no hint in the complaint of anything more serious, but the evidence in the conspiracy case was dwarfed by the testimony of D. Lewandowski, a watchman for St. Anthony's hospital and orphanage.

He swore that the present defendants had tried to induce him to murder the bishop in cold blood.

The bishop has already been openly accused of murder in a sworn statement made a year ago before the state attorney. Yesterday he hung the charge of attempted murder in the faces of his enemies. The trial marked a new chapter in the feud that has shaken the Polish Roman Catholic church in Chicago to its foundation. Lewandowski testified for the prosecution that Dr. Wladislaw Slominski and the other defendants tried to hire him to kill Bishop Kozlowski, offering him a bribe of \$12 a week salary, with board, clothes and washing and \$50 in cash before the killing and \$500 in cash after it was done.

NICE WEDDING GIFT.

Engager to Present His Bride With \$1,000,000.

Winnington, N. C., Aug. 23.—The marriage tomorrow of Miss Mary Lily Kenan of Wilmington and Henry M. Engler of Florida, the multimillionaire oil magnate, promises to be a brilliant affair, but only the members of the Kenan family and a very small circle of intimate friends will be at the ceremony in Kenansville. It is reported that Mr. Engler is scheduled to arrive in Wilmington today.

Mr. Engler's wedding gift to his bride is said to be \$1,000,000, and two others of the family it is said, will be given \$500,000 each.

Miss Kenan is an old aristocratic southern family and one of South Carolina's most popular daughters. She is about five feet six inches in height, of light complexion, with thick black streaked with gray. She has an exceedingly pleasing face, and her gracious manner have won for her many friends. She has a rich soprano voice and has gained some reputation as a vocalist.

BURNED ITSELF OUT.

The Loss Is \$500,000—Three Firemen Killed.

Philadelphia, Aug. 23.—The fire which started at the works of the Atlantic Refining company at Point Breeze, on the Schuylkill river front, in the south

western section of the city, has burned itself out. Vice President Lloyd of the company estimates the loss at about \$500,000. Fourteen tanks containing about 200,000 barrels of oil were destroyed. One pumping station and thousands of feet of pipe were rendered useless, but the most important machinery is intact.

It is definitely learned that the two employees of the company said to have lost their lives in the explosion early Tuesday morning are safe. This reduces the death list to the three firemen previously named. About 150 persons, including firemen, employees and spectators, were burned more or less severely during the progress of the fire.

Crops Ruined by Heavy Rain.
Chattanooga, Aug. 23.—A heavy rainstorm deluged the country for several miles near Collierville, Ala., ruining the crops and suspending traffic for a few hours. A cloudburst at Lodges Station, near Knoxville, covered the Southern's tracks at that point with four feet of water and delayed the trains five hours.

Jury Exonerates Mrs. Lees.
Pittsburg, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Robert Lees, who was held for the killing of the Hebrew peddler, Robert Nogler, during a quarrel at the home of Mrs. Grace Woods, was exonerated from all blame in connection with the stabbing of the man at the coroner's inquest. The jury was out but ten minutes. The verdict stated that Nogler was killed by the woman in self defense and the killing was justifiable.

New York Policemen Indicted.
New York, Aug. 23.—The grand jury has returned indictments against Wardman Gilman, Detective Dwyer and Sergeant Shields, all of the West Thirtieth street police station for mismanagement, charging them with neglect of duty in failing to report the existence of a disorderly house.

FOWLS AND THEIR FRUIT.

Roups comes from colds. Slightly sprinkle the dust bath with carbolio acid.

Hens addicted to egg eating had best be sold or killed.

The best nest occasionally be renewed and kept clean. Straw is better than hay.

After the hatching season is over there is no advantage in letting the fowls run with the hens. The eggs will keep better without them.

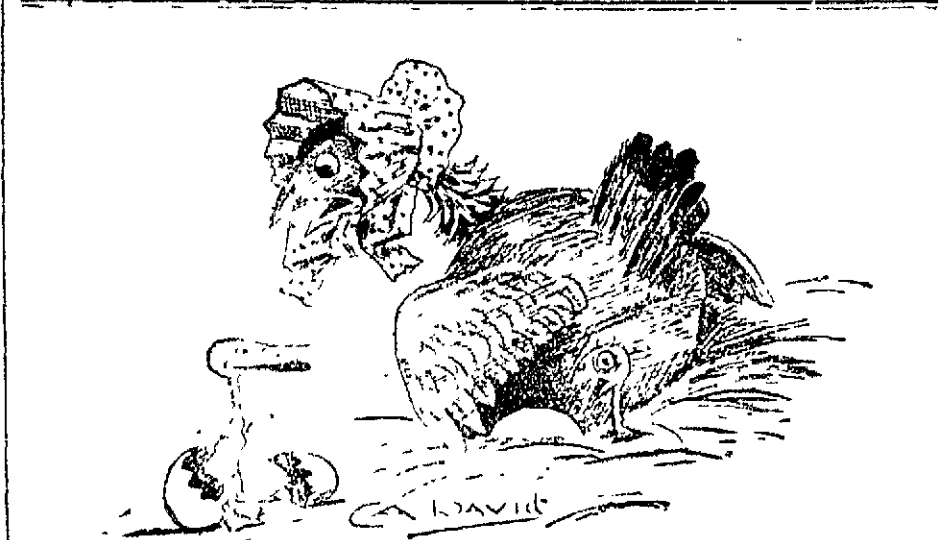
Whitewash adds comfort by making the walls light, and it gives an air of cleanliness which even the fowls enjoy, while at the same time it is an excellent insect destroyer.

When the flock appears droopy and seems to lose appetite, insect meal is one of the most harmless and beneficial foods. By giving it in the soft food once a day the fowls may be restored to health.



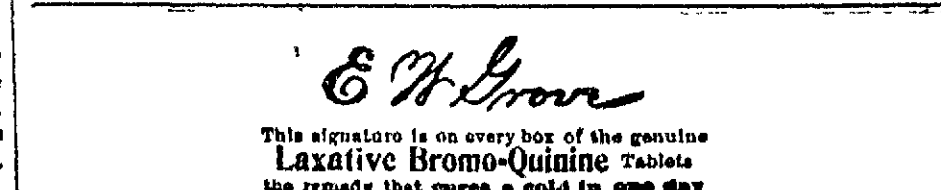
VERY MUCH LIKE IT.

He—Your heart is like a steel rod.
She—How so.
He—There's always room for one more.



IN THE BARNYARD.

Master Duck—Mother, may I go in to swim?
Mother Hen—No; you're in the water now; what more do you want?



IN THE BARNYARD.

Master Duck—Mother, may I go in to swim?
Mother Hen—No; you're in the water now; what more do you want?

FRANCO-TURKISH AFFAIR.

Belief in Paris That the Controversy Will Be Settled.

Paris, Aug. 23.—The Temps has a note on the Turkish incident, saying: "The rupture as yet is only the personal act of M. Constant, the French ambassador at Constantinople, and will only become official and complete if the sultan persists in his present attitude, in which case, as M. de Mirabeau is absent from France, it will only be necessary to notify him not to return until diplomatic relations are resumed."

The Temps adds that there is no question at present of a naval demonstration and hints that if it becomes necessary France may imitate the example of Austria, which once under similar circumstances seized the custom houses of certain Ottoman ports.

The approaching visit of the czar to France largely overshadows the incident taken in the Franco-Turkish incident. The apathy of the public is reflected by the comments of the newspapers. They generally express confidence in a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

Perhaps it is not lacking in significance that M. Deschanel, president of the chamber of deputies, who was attending the council general at Chartres, suddenly went to Rambouillet yesterday morning to see President Loubet and also that M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs, leaves the council general at Avesnes and returns to Paris today to attend a special meeting of the cabinet, called, it is asserted, to arrange the programme for the reception and entertainment of the czar.

In the meantime the Turkish ambassador, M. Bey, is absent, and at the Turkish embassy only minor officials are visible. They assume an air of absolute indifference to and ignorance of the whole matter. Most of the diplomats are away for the summer holidays; hence it is difficult to obtain a consensus of opinion. One of the oldest members, who has been connected with the diplomatic corps for over 25 years, however, said:

"The sultan's hand contains one trump just now. It is not likely that France will run the risk of opening the eastern question on the eve of the czar's visit."

The newspapers here, under the influence of the overwhelming joy at the czar's approaching visit, are paying scant attention to Constantinople and generally are taking the view that the matter will soon be settled to France's satisfaction.

Aeronaut Falls 300 Feet.

Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 23.—Benjamin Benjamin, an aeronaut, fell from his balloon while making an ascension at Schuylkill park. A line of the para-chute to work caused the accident. Benjamin fell possibly 300 feet into the Hackensack meadows, and this probably saved his life, as he landed in mud and water, sinking up to his neck. A boatman rescued him. His injuries arose not only from shock of the fall, but from the onslaught of myriads of mosquitoes which attacked him as he was stuck in the mud and whose stings made his features unrecognizable.

Teachers in the Philippines.
Washington, Aug. 23.—Colonel Edwards, chief of the division of insular affairs, expressed his satisfaction upon learning of the arrival at Manila of the 500 teachers who sailed on the transport Thomas, as it practically marks the completion of the work of selecting American teachers for service in the Philippines. The great flood of inquiries and applications continues, but all are informed that Professor Atkinson, the general superintendent at Manila, has called that no more appointments will be made.

Shamrock's Trial Spin.
New York, Aug. 23.—Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger for the America's cup, the Shamrock II, has had her first trial spin in New York bay, and, although it only lasted 90 minutes, it was a most satisfactory performance from start to finish.

Sir Thomas Lipton and Designer George L. Watson, both of whom were on board the yacht during her trial, expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with the result.

In sailing about eight miles dead to windward against a two knot tide she covered the distance in 57 minutes and the reach back of six miles in 40 minutes. The wind was fresh and fairly steady from about south by east and of from 10 to 12 knots strength. The yacht carried mainsail, working topsail, fore staysail and jib.

At times while on the wind she put her lee rail under a trifle, but she showed herself well able to carry her sail, and she appeared to be quite as stiff as either the Constitution or the Columbia. Her sails set remarkably well for the first time out. The mainsail, a splendid piece of duck with narrow cloth and wide seams and of the cross-cut pattern, was set for the first time yesterday. It fitted to perfection with the exception perhaps of a slight looseness in the leech, which can be remedied by inserting three battens, for which pockets are already supplied. The headsails set well, as did the jib headed topsail she carried.

The trial was all in smooth water except during the last mile of the windward work, when she passed out by Coney Island point. There a slight easterly swell made her pitch a little, but not enough to stop her headway to any extent. She makes very little fuss under her lee bow and carries hardly any quivering wave. Her wake is clean and smooth, and from observations taken from directly astern while she was close hauled her sails trim very flat, and she is able to lie within four points of the wind with every sail full.

During the eight or ten tacks she made to fetch from her anchorage to the buoy at the junction of the swash and main ship channel, where she turned back, the average time from "full to full" in stays was about 17 seconds. It was plain, however, that Captain Sycamore was not putting her through her best paces in that direction. The crew trimmed and handled sails with that smartness and precision that shows experience and a thorough knowledge of their ship.

Battle With Moonshiners.
Cumberland, Md., Aug. 23.—After serenading a wedding couple and imbibing hard cider at Colebank, W. Va., a party of young men attacked a moonshiner still in the mountains. Three riders and two moonshiners were probably fatally shot. The moonshiners escaped with their wounded.

Goulds Get Another Railroad.
Philadelphia, Aug. 23.—The North American this morning says, "Control of the Norfolk and Western railway has passed out of the hands of the Pennsylvania railway and is formally in the grasp of the Gould interest."

Train Kills Dead Man.

Plattsburgh, N. Y., Aug. 23.—William Lavigne of Cayuga was instantly killed by a Chateaugay train. Being deaf, he was unable to hear bell or whistle. He was 60 years of age.

AGAIN COLUMBIA WINS.

Cleanly Outsails the Constitution in Light Winds.

NEW SAIL IS PARTLY BLAMED.

But That Does Not Explain Away So Decisive a Defeat—Yachtsmen All at Sea Regarding the Selection of a Cup Defender.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The Columbia gave the Constitution a good sound beating twice around the Seawanhaka triangular course. On correct time the old defender won by 2m. 5s. and on elapsed time by 1m. 38s.

But the figures do not represent the decisiveness of the Columbia's victory, for as a matter of fact she beat the new boat twice. The first time around the triangle of 14½ miles the Columbia gained over five minutes. Then a snail of wind on the short leg across the sound put the Constitution upon even terms, when a new race was practically started. The breeze now coming true again. This time the Columbia gained over a minute and a half. It was a day of fluky sound breezes, but if either boat got any advantage from the frequent changes in the wind it was the Constitution. It was at no time a white cap breeze, and the sea was smooth, conditions which have heretofore always favored the Constitution.

The new boat did not seem to have any of the speed she has shown in light airs. She was sluggish on the starting line, and although the two yachts crossed almost at the same minute, with a one gun start, the Columbia romped off and took a lead of an eighth of a mile while the Constitution was gathering way.

Was Trying New Sail.
The Constitution was trying a new mainsail, and it set very badly during the first round, but it kept getting better and better and for the last 15 miles of the course was drawing very well. Then, too, the club topsail was almost useless in the windward work. The club was badly bent, and the canvas did not fit the work when the Constitution was close hauled. But all this does not account for her defeat. Even on the last leg of the race, in a close reach for the home mark, while both boats had exactly the same wind and the Constitution's sails were apparently drawing for all they were worth, the Columbia added over a minute to her lead. With the international contest less than a month away, yesterday's race reopens the whole cup defender propositions, and yachtsmen are guessing again.

Captain Duncan said that he had no explanation to make for the defeat of the Constitution, except that the club of the big topsail bent up so much that the sail was almost useless. The new mainsail, he thought, when thoroughly stretched, would prove much better than the old. The two boats will start again over the same course on Saturday. This will be their last race before the trials at Newport. The summary:

Columbia—Start, 1:35; finish, 5:23.32; elapsed time, 3h. 48m. 32s.; corrected time, 3h. 47m. 14s.

Constitution—Start, 1:55; finish, 5:25.11; elapsed time, 3h. 50m. 11s.; corrected time, 3h. 50m. 11s.

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WOMAN BURNED SALOON.

Torch Used to Destroy a Liquor Selling Place in Maine.

Bucksport, Me., Aug. 23.—When Delano's saloon, with its liquor storage house, was burned, the work was supposed to have been that of hoodlums, but developments tend to fix the incendiaryism upon a woman. A woman whose husband and son have been in the habit of squandering their earnings in Delano's place is under suspicion, but the police refuse to give her name.

For several months she has engaged in warfare against the liquor traffic here, but her efforts have been without result. Appeals to the town authorities have been in vain, and it is thought that, half crazed by her fruitless work, she put the torch to the saloon.

The Delano saloon has been running for over three years without one of the customary raids, and the woman evidently determined to do by fire what the law would not undertake. Before the fire of Monday was under control the entire business district was threatened with destruction. Delano will not be allowed to resume business. Other places in town will be ordered closed, and the town agency will probably be closed, making Bucksport a dry town.

CZAR ON BOER WAR.

It Is Intimated That He Favors Intervention.

Brussels, Aug. 23.—The Independent Belge prints a dispatch from Copenhagen which says:

"It is currently reported in Russian circles that the czar has decided to broach South African intervention to Emperor William and President Loubet. He considers the time opportune for friendly mediation."

The paper adds under reserve that the czar during his stay in France will receive Mr. Kruger in private audience and obtain from him a direct statement of the Boer position, with the view of formulating a plan for action.

Are Life Interests Taxable?

Washington, Aug. 23.—A peculiar internal revenue tax question has arisen in the case of Louisa A. Chance, who by her father's will was left the income on \$20,000 for life. Mrs. Chance died a short time after her father and before she had received any benefit from her interest, when the whole amount passed absolutely to three granddaughters as reversionary legatees. The question involved was whether in this circumstance the life interest was taxable. The commissioner holds that it is and says it is the life tenant's expectancy of living, as shown by approved tables, which determines the value of the life interest.

Montana's Land Sale.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 23.—Montana's auction sale of 3,000,000 acres of state lands will commence in Carbon county, of which Red Lodge is the seat of government, on Sept. 18. Flathead county sales will begin Oct. 22. There are 55,000 acres in this county. The state land office is being flooded with inquiries as to the character of the land and terms of sale, which are briefly that no land will be sold for less than \$50 per acre and if not sold will be leased to the highest bidder.

Convicted of Attempted Bribery.

Dallas, Aug. 23.—R. E. Gallion, a well known Dallas lawyer, has been convicted of an attempt to bribe the jurors in the famous Haydon-Cranfill lawsuit, growing out of the Texas Baptist church trouble and sentenced to three days in jail, to pay a fine of \$100 and stand discharged. This is the highest penalty under the law, as contempt of court is the only offense for attempting to bribe jurors.

Earl Russell Must Stay in Jail.

London, Aug. 23.—In response to a largely signed petition recently forwarded to the home office asking for the release of Earl Russell, now serving a sentence of three months' imprisonment for bigamy, Mr. Ritchie, the home secretary, writes that he can see no reason why he should interfere and that the health of the prisoner is satisfactory.

Woman Killed by Lightning.

Kingston, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Mrs. John F. Barry of Marlborough was instantly killed by lightning at that place. She was taking clothes off a wire line, when the lightning struck it. One man recently struck at the same place became insane during the storm. A number of buildings at Marlborough have been struck and burned this year.

Reward For Gold Thief.

San Francisco, Aug. 23.—John Winters, who stole \$320,000 in gold at Vallejo, if promises made to him are kept, will be paroled after a year or 18 months of imprisonment and be given \$50,000. Under that promise Winters gave up the treasure, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

Fatal Explosion on Pump Boat.

Dundonnville, La., Aug. 23.—At Rapid Landing the boiler of a pump boat owned by Lohel and Israel exploded, killing two negroes and injuring 14. The pump man, a negro, fell asleep, and the boiler went dry, resulting in the explosion.

The Clark Strike Ended.

Los Angeles, Aug. 23.—According to advices received here, the strike at Senator W. A. Clark's United Verde copper mining plant at Jerome, A. T., is ended, and the plant is again in full blast.

Horses For South African War.

New Orleans, Aug. 23.—The British steamer Milwaukee, under charter of the British government, which cleared from this port for Cape Town, will carry a cargo of 1,000 horses.

Weather Forecast.

Partly cloudy; probably showers.

Old India Pale Ale
Homstead Ale
AND
Nourishing Stout
Are specially brewed and bottled by
THE FRANK JONES
Brewing Co.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Ask your Dealer for them.
BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS
The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.

Portsmouth Steam Packet Co.
SEASON OF 1901.
TIME TABLE
Commencing June 20, 1901.
PORTSMOUTH
AND
ISLES OF SHOALS.
HOTELS APPLEDORE AND OCEANIC.
STEAMER MERRYCONAG
LEAVES PORTSMOUTH, wharf foot of Door Street, for Isles of Shoals at 8:00 and 11:30 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.
RETURNING
LEAVES APPLEDORE, ISLES OF SHOALS, for Portsmouth at 6:00 and 9:15 A. M. and 2:25 P. M. SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.
arrangements for parties can be made on the Wharf with Willard B. Ellison, General Manager.
Fare for Round Trip 50 Cents.
GOOD ON DAY OF ISSUE ONLY.
Single Fare 50 Cents.
SEA TRIP AND DINNER.
There will be an excursion and fish dinner at the Isles of Shoals every Sunday during the season. Steamer leaves Appleboro wharf, foot of Door Street, off Market, at 10:30 A. M. Ticket 50 cents plus \$1.00 for the round trip on the steamer and dinner at the Oceanic Hotel, Star Island.

Buy Now!
We just received a new lot of
Buggies of all descriptions, Milk Wagon, Team Wagon, Wagons, Store Wagons and Stumpage Carriages.
also a large line of New and Second-Hand Harnesses, Single and Double, Heavy and Light, and I will sell them at Very Low Prices.
Just drop around and look them, if not want to buy.

THOMAS McCUE.
Stone Stable, -- Fleet Street

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BILIOUSNESS, Indigestion,
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connected with the
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and a Restorative of
the System. It is
entirely harmless,
and does not
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Sold by
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LONDON, E.C.

LAIRS OF THE GERMS

UNSUSPECTED MICROSCOPIC CAVERNS IN WHICH THEY LURK.

The Ease With Which They May Be Absorbed Into the System and the Necessity That Exists For Care and Scrupulous Cleanliness.

Even so simple a matter as borrowing a lead pencil may lead to the dissemination of disease in a family. Among children especially "swapping pencils" is one method of showing good fellowship, and the child who swaps sometimes the innocent cause of transmitting sore throat, skin disease, or diphtheria to his best friend. The use of public pencils is also undoubtedly responsible for the transmission of disease from one to another, the danger being far greater when a person moistens the lead in the mouth. Aside from being a filthy habit, this is a dangerous one in any case, for the lead is comparatively rough and has cavities in which are the germs as vast caves in which they lurk and from which they may be transferred to the mucous membranes through which disease enters most readily into the system.

As for penholders, they are much more commonly used by many persons, and the danger of transmission of disease germs by them is therefore greater. At the hotel counter and the bank desk penholders are handled by thousands in the course of a few days, and of this number some may and do have skin diseases at least which may be contagious and are thus transferable to others. It would not be a great tax upon the larger establishments at least to have cheap penholders in such quantity that each person could have a new one, but the remedy is much simpler. Fountain pens are cheap enough nowadays to allow every business man and woman to own one, but if that is not possible a pocket penholder is certainly within the means of all. Blotting paper, too, on public desks bears its own evidence of selling many hands, and from its absorbing nature it is especially congenial to germ elements.

As for public combs and brushes, the danger is too evident and disgusting to need advice against their use, and the same applies to public towels—a public convenience, perhaps, but a common source even today of the itch or worse diseases. To wipe the hands upon them is bad enough, but to wipe the face and eyes is courting serious trouble.

Common drinking cups may be a source of infection as well as of a cooling or exhilarating draft, as the case may be, and this applies just as much if not more so to communion cups used, it is true, in a holy cause, but none the less likely to serve a most wicked purpose. In fact, any article touched by the lips or hands that passes from one person to another may convey contagious virus or infectious germs. Nor is it necessary to even touch such articles.

Library books are no doubt often conveyers of disease, and although librarians have been frequently urged by sanitarians to adopt some method of disinfecting books few if any have seen fit to do so, although there is a cheap, harmless and efficacious method of so doing by formaldehyde.

Even articles that are in a sense private property are possible factors in disease causation. Postage stamps, for example, and other gummed articles, notably the flap of an envelope, are fertile fields for the growth of germs that may be blown or otherwise implanted upon the gummed surface, the danger being increased from the liability that the tongue may be cut by the paper edge in moistening them. The person who uses his tongue to moisten stamps and the like may be infected or inoculated as effectively as if the poison were injected.

The time will come when the individual will have his individual objects of daily use. Even in the household it is wise to have one's own towel, soap, sponge and the like for the toilet. Surely every one nowadays has his or her own toothbrush and comb and brush. At the table the fad of having individual cups and saucers and other ware is a sensible one, though not a necessary one in most cases, but if there is any person in the family affected with disease, especially consumption and the like, it is absolutely necessary that that person have his or her own dishes of such a distinctive pattern that they cannot be mistaken.

Kissing has been a much discussed question, and while sentiment defends the practice hygiene is in favor of abolishing it, at least as a mark of public affection. Many an infant who has been given a kiss of affection has in reality been given the kiss of death, and in adult life serious diseases if not fatal ones have been transmitted by the kiss of one supposed to be pure, yet saturated with disease. Doubtless the crusade against kissing has been carried to an absurdity, but promiscuous kissing, aside from its indecency, is dangerous.

The food that we eat may be a cause of infection. Avoid a filthy provision store as you would the plague. Meat that is mauled over a dirty block, handled with dirty hands and cut with a soiled and rusty knife may be harmless, but the percentage of danger in it is far greater than in that sold under more inviting circumstances. So with bread, cake and the like. Dirty surroundings mean germ danger.—Indianapolis Journal.

Gold Bricked.

"Many a man who has a good opportunity," said the city boarder, "loses money simply because he hasn't sufficient confidence."

"By cracker," exclaimed Uncle Rubie Cloverfoot, "I lost a lot of money once because I had too dash dinged much confidence!"—Philadelphia Press.

MARKS OF THE MERCHANT.

Did you ever notice the queer little letters on the outside of the boxes in the shops and wonder what they meant? For instance, when the girl at the glove counter handed you the tan shoes, did you not note on the edge of the box a legend something like this, "Ti-Gee," or something on that order? To be sure you have.

Those marks mean something. They say to the clerk or to the chief of the store: "I was bought for 75 cents, and I am selling for \$1. Look at me, and observe my proper price," or words to that effect.

Ten letters are required to carry out the plan—that is, a letter for each numeral from 1 to 0. The terms most in use are "gas fixture," "black horse," "misfortune," "importance," "Blackstone," "fish tackle," "cash profit," "so friendly," "gaufail job," "joiners' tax," "brown sugar," "now, be sharp," "elucidator" and "of industry."

Each of these words or phrases contains ten letters and only ten letters, and there is no letter repeated. Suppose the private mark to be "brown sugar" and the article tagged a cut glass decanter. There is apt to be some such combination as this on it, "War-N-Su."

In case two letters come together, it is frequently the practice to avoid repetitions by using some other letter which does not appear in the key word. For instance, if it were desired to express \$4.77 in the "brown sugar" marking "wru" would be the ordinary way, but to keep from repeating a "d" in the letter, say "x" is introduced, and the sign therefore would be "wux."—New York Herald.

To Avoid Chapped Hands.

To avoid chapped hands all that is needed is that the hands should be thoroughly rinsed in running water after they have been washed with soap. The hands, indeed, should never be washed in still water. This practice, so common as to be almost universal, is chiefly responsible for the roughening of the hands and for producing the uncomfortable so called "chapped" condition of these useful members, a condition directly resultant from the alkali remaining in the water from the soap. To prevent this the hand washing should be accomplished under a running faucet, which is also, like the rain or shower bath, much more wholesome as well as more tidy than any other plan.

Some radicals in this matter believe that it would be a service to mankind if plumbers could be induced to omit the plugs from washbowls, a procedure not likely to be accomplished at the present stage of popular education. In the contemplation of water the human mind seems to revert at once to still water, a trait we have probably inherited from our savage ancestors, who had no opportunity of applying water save from ponds, rivers and lakes.

Money expended in pure soap, it should be added, is well laid out. The purest soap to be had is none too good, and care should be taken to secure it, but whatever soap is used see that the hands are thoroughly rinsed and afterward perfectly dried.—Providence Journal.

Laughter as a Cure.

At a banquet of the National Wholesale Druggists' association in Chicago the Rev. Frank Crane compared the respective remedial qualities of laughter. Some of his epigrams were these: "Man is the only animal that was made to laugh, and as science teaches that laughter is sure boon to health it is a sin for us to substitute excessive drug taking for laughter."

"Laughter increases the blood circulation."

"It enlarges the heart."

"It expands the lungs."

"It jiggers the diaphragm."

"It promotes the dioculation of the spleen."

"Once knew a man who laughed so much that when he died they had to cut his liver out and kill it with a club."

"Beware of theologians who have no sense of mirth. They are not altogether human."

"Keep your chin up."

"Don't take your troubles to bed with you. Hang them on a chair with your trousers or drop them in a glass of water with your teeth."

A Museum of Pawn Tickets.

London possesses many fine museums which no "country cousin" who values his opportunities would miss seeing. There is one, however, which is not in the guidebooks and has no visitors, because scarce any one knows of its existence. It belongs to the county council and is a museum of pawn tickets. They were acquired by the council in the course of an inquiry some considerable time ago into the question of establishing municipal pawnshops. Some of the documents are mean looking things, others so magnificent that pawning one's watch must be almost a pleasure. Such is the ticket in use at Naples, ample in size, elaborate in design and gorgeous in color. An impecunious Dick Swiveller receiving such a document in return for his Sunday clothes can scarcely feel that he has done anything mean, but rather that he has received a handsome testimonial.—London Chronicle.

Obedient to Orders.

"You must push matters a little, James," said a chemist to his new boy. "By calling a customer's attention to this article and that article you often effect a sale."

"Yes, sir," responded the new boy, and then he hastened to wait upon an elderly person who wanted a stamp. "Anything else, num," inquired the ambitious boy politely—"hair dye, cosmetic, face powder, rheumatic drops, belladonna, mole destroyer?"

The elderly lady dealt over the way now.—London Tit-Bits.

ONLY KIND FOR WHICH NEW YORKERS ARE WILLING TO PAY.

A Question Similar to That of Precedence of Men or Eggs.

Once upon a time a case was brought before a learned judge in which the question at issue was as to whether the button was made for the buttonhole or the buttonhole for the button.

Counsel for the button held that it was so plain as to render argument superfluous that the buttonhole was made for the use and behoof of the button; still, for form's sake, he would give a few reasons why his contention was the correct one. It was apparent, he said, that without the buttonhole the button would be unable to perform its function, and hence it was plain that the button preceded the buttonhole and that the latter was invented in order that the button might be of service to mankind. It should be clear to everybody that had it not been for the button the buttonhole never would have been thought of. Its existence necessarily presupposed the existence of the button.

The lawyer for the other side was equally positive in the stand he had been employed to take. He averred that the buttonhole preceded the button; that, in fact, the button was merely an afterthought. He said that, as every one knew, the buttonhole can be employed without the button, as witness Farmer Jones, who invariably uses a nail or sliver of wood instead of the conventional button, whereas it was impossible to make an effective use of the button without the aid and assistance of the buttonhole. Hence it was shown beyond peradventure that the buttonhole was of greater importance than the button, and it was natural to infer that the buttonhole was first invented and that the button came later simply as an ornament or at best as an improvement upon the nail, sliver or other instrumentality whereby the buttonhole was made to perform its duty. To show the relative value of the buttonhole and the button, he said, take this simple example: When a button comes off, the buttonhole can still be made serviceable, but if the buttonhole is slit open the button is of no use whatever. With this the learned counsel rested his case, although he claimed that he had not exhausted the subject.

When the court came in after recess, the learned judge promptly decided the case in favor of the buttonhole, clearly a just decision, although it was whispered about the courthouse that the decision might have been different but for the fact that while changing his linen between adjournment and reassembling of the court his honor had dropped his collar button and hunted for it without success for half an hour and perhaps might never have found it had he not stepped upon it. But of this suggestion came from the parlans of the court, and the judge fairly reprimanded their disappointment and exasperation.—Boston Transcript.

Easy Lessons in City Life.

When Moses K. Armstrong was elected delegate to congress from the territory of Dakota, he made an experimental trip to Washington to accustom himself to metropolitan ways. In "The Early Empire Builders of the Great West" he humorously describes some of his first day's experiences in an eastern city:

Down at the corner of the next block I heard an auctioneer crying out, "Going for 50 cents!" I struck straight for his voice, and as I entered the room he caught my eye and nodded his head.

I returned to the company at that moment he cried out, "Sold and gone!" To my surprise, I found that by nodding my head I had bought a woman's head-dress for 50 cents. I paid the money and left the prize on the counter. I skipped out and walked slowly down the street, muttering to myself, "Sold and gone!" and I have not nodded my head at a man since I made that bargain.

Being a single man, I felt a little blue over the purchase, so I pushed on through the city up the avenue and soon met a bootblack who offered me a shiny shoe for 10 cents. I poked my foot into him. He pulled his artist brush, looked at me and said:

"Boss, you looks like one o' dem congressmen. Chuck down de cash befo' I spit on your boots. We don't trust dem M. C. fellows."

I paid him the dime, and he blacked one boot, and then asked if I wanted the other polished, saying that his price was 10 cents a foot.

By this time I began to get mad, and I turned from Samba and walked rapidly on with one boot black and the other bridle. My bridle foot at last attracted so much attention that I stepped the other into the mud to make a match.

Useful Old Calendars.

It has been discovered that it would be possible to use the same calendars every 20 years, when the dates of the months fall on the same days of the week, thereby avoiding the expense of free almanacs for the present century. But here is something even better than that: Those persons who might be able to get hold of calendars for the twelfth century would find the days and dates coincident with the present century. Again, those with a frugal mind who have preserved the almanacs of the nineteenth century will avoid an outlay for calendars of the century commencing Jan. 1, 2201, as the dates for the 100 years following will be like those of the last century.

Knew What to Tell.

There is a story in the Boston Transcript about old black Joan, a mammy of the good old kind, who was warned at a critical period in the family fortunes not to tell all she knew to the smaller children.

"Huh!" said Joan scornfully. "Tink I dunno how to talk for dat blessed child, dat 'T' Coy? De Lawd knows!" and in plain protest went the pupils of Joan's eyes, and out swept two broad and floury palms from the pen of dough—"de Lawd! A'mighty knows I'ze dat keeful w'at I says to dat 'T' honey sweet, lily white lamb or Gawd! dat I ain't nebbin' yit tole her one single word ob truf."

Turn About in Order.

"There is an unusual amount of safe cracking at present," remarked the observant boarder.

"There is," replied the cross-eyed boarder. "Safe cracking should be made up safe."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Real Versus Ideal.

Rural Visitor—Doesn't it cost an awful lot to live in the city?

Native—No, it doesn't cost much to live; trying to keep up appearances is what paralyzes a man's bank account.—Chicago News.

ANCIENT HEN FRUIT.

ONLY KIND FOR WHICH NEW YORKERS ARE WILLING TO PAY.

A Poultryman Declares That the Dwellers in the Metropolis Will Not Give Up the Price Necessary to Secure Newly Laid Eggs.

"New York doesn't want fresh eggs," said a poultryman who knows to a group of city friends. They professed to doubt what he said, which moved him to remark:

"If you don't believe that is true, you try and furnish fresh eggs to the New Yorkers who are just yearning for them, as I have done, and see if the yearners are willing to pay you a price that will enable you to buy your daily bread, to say nothing of the butter. You all like fresh eggs, of course, and perhaps you will pay a half year decent price for them for a short time during the winter, but what about the rest of the year?"

"Have you ever stopped to think that the man who is able to supply you with fresh eggs during the winter has had to spend a great deal of time in studying up that particular subject? Are you aware that he has been obliged to breed a lot of hens during the spring and early summer and that he has had to feed and care for them for six months without getting one cent in return? Have you stopped to think that he must carry a stock throughout the year in order to have the fowls laying when you want eggs, and he must house his fowls in warm and expensively built coops? And, above all else, understand when I say a fresh egg I mean an egg that is no more than a day old when it is sent to you."

"How many times have you eaten an egg here that was not more than a day old? Why, there are people in the country who make a specialty of sending into New York what they consider fresh eggs, which are anywhere from three days to three weeks old."

"I think you ought to understand that the eggs sold in New York as 'strictly fresh' are any old age. The farmer's wife saves them until she has a goodly number to sell at the local grocery or to make a few dollars when the egg collector comes around, for there are men who make a business of gathering eggs. They have routes laid out through certain territory, and they traverse them once every two weeks. Thus, as you can see, the eggs are at least two weeks old on the average before they get into the hands of the collector."

"The collector keeps them in a cellar until he gets enough together to justify him in making a shipment to the city, which may be anywhere from one to three weeks, depending upon the time of year. Then when the commission man receives them here he keeps them a few days until they are sold, so that your fresh eggs come dangerously near to being a month old. That's why I can understand that the egg dealer—and he happens to be one of the biggest men in his line in the town—said he considered every egg fresh that didn't hatch while in transit to the city."

"Now, let me tell you why I believe New York doesn't want fresh eggs at a fresh egg price. If it wants them at all, I shipped eggs into the city that were not more than three hours old when they were placed in the hands of the consumer here. I suppose you never before heard of eggs so fresh as those getting into New York? It's a fact nevertheless. When the eggs left my place, many of them had only a few minutes before been taken from the nests and were still warm. The trip on the cars occupied a little more than an hour, and within another hour or so the express company had delivered them at their destination."

"Those were fresh eggs, gentlemen—not 'strictly fresh' nor 'guaranteed fresh,' but plain fresh eggs."

"I found any number of people who needed those fresh eggs to round out their lives. They were the one thing missing—until they received the bill for them, and then there was a time."

"Mind you, they were charged no more than 50 cents a dozen in the coldest of winter weather for the only fresh eggs in New York, and how they did go on! Many of them who had been most enthusiastic over the eggs before the bills were sent out refused to pay the bills on the ground that the eggs were just the worst, stale old eggs that ever had been, whereas none of the eggs was more than 24 hours old, and many of them, as I have said, were not more than three hours old."

"When I cornered them on the freshness of the eggs, these yearners made all sorts of silly complaints. The trouble with them was that they wanted the eggs, but didn't want to pay for them. So they went back to fresh eggs from the cold storage plants—back to eggs that were six months old—and were happy, I hope."

"I had one customer who bought the eggs by advice of a physician. This man had two children who were convalescent after an attack of scarlet fever. The man was in fairly comfortable circumstances, and the physician told him the eggs were doing his children more good than anything else he could get. We were selling him the eggs at 40 cents a dozen, and when the price was raised to 45 cents a dozen this man was up in arms and refused to take any more. I suppose the children came around all right, though I never heard anything more about them."

"Complaints were also made that the eggs were too fresh. Would you believe it? I can show you letters received on that particular subject. The majority of them ran like this:

"Dear Sir—Will you please send us eggs in the future that are not so fresh? We do not like that milky curdle in them. Please keep them a few days before shipping and oblige yours, etc."

"I remember one note in particular that said this way:

"Dear Sir—Your eggs are too fresh. Send nothing under a week old. If we cannot get what we want, will have to look elsewhere."

"Now, wasn't that encouraging for a man trying to satisfy the yearnings of New Yorkers for fresh eggs? I could give you many instances showing that New York was willing to buy all the fresh eggs you could send to town if you were willing to sell them at 15 cents a dozen. I have sold them as cheaply as 25 cents a dozen and had hard work to do that, so you cannot blame me for saying New York does not want fresh eggs if it has to pay a few cents more than is charged for stale eggs."—New York Mail and Express.

Your really undesirable relatives never see any reason why they should not accept invitations unwillingly given.—Athens Globe.

SIXTH FIDDLE.

Just behind the first fiddle he bends to his bow, as a slave to the lead; All his soul to the music he lends. That he lures from the violin's board.

His skill is not blaring, but sure; Mark his bowing, the rhythmic accord Of his motions, the sound crystal pure. That he lures from the violin's board.

The crowd never look at his face; He is one of the sixty who try With wood, wind or brass to displace The world by a dream from the sky.

Not his, like the master of strings, To step forth superbly alone And play a Cremona that sings With heavenliest tone upon tone.

No soloist he, but a part In the mighty ensemble that soars In the regions divine of an art Where man but aspires and adores.

His joy is the gladness of those Who feel they are helping the whole; Less frequent the harmony flows If an instrument flag, if a soul

Unfaithful should be to the beat Of the music that bids him be true, And the lute is ofttimes so sweet, Small matter what makes it or who.

And happily—who knows—in the day When the ultimate piece is rehearsed Shall come his great moment to play And might well be called second he first?—Richard Burton in Nashville American.

NAMING AN INDIANA TOWN.

The Novel Way In Which the Dispute Was Settled.

Resting by the side of General William Henry Harrison's saber in the "Old Curiosity Shop" collection of antiques in the old State Bank building at Terre Haute, Ind., is a target rifle of ancient design that is declared to be the weapon that gave Logansport its name. The old side might well come under the classification of heavy ordnance, for it is over 7 feet in length. It weighs 37½ pounds and shoots a bullet so heavy that 12 of them make a pound. In having it an iron rest had to be used, and the rest is exhibited with the rifle. Maurice Thompson resurrected the rifle's history and made it the subject of one of his collection of Indiana stories.

According to his story, in the latter part of the twelfth century the settlement at the mouth of El creek had reached proportions that necessitated the selection of a name. The main functionaries met one afternoon under the branching elms along the Wabash and undertook the christening. Every one had a suggestion, and many settlers pressed claims. General John Tipton wanted to bestow a Latin or Greek name that was synonymous with "the mouth of the el." Hugh B. McKee, who had formerly resided on the banks near the spot where the Shawnee chief Logan lost his life while attacking his dignity to the white people, urged the name of Logan. Colonel Duret joined with McKee, adding the "port," as the town was the prospective great port of the upper Wabash, that was then thought to be navigable.

The story has it that, unable to reach a unanimous decision any other way, the frontiersmen finally decided to leave the decision to the aim of the rifle. The best smoothbore and squirrel rifles were brought out, and each man that had offered a name placed the future of his claim on his nerve and eye. The Logansport man, it is claimed, hit the bullseye of the target, which was placed on an elm tree down along the river.

As a rule, Indian towns and cities have either been named in honor of prominent people, first settlers or Indians or have been given their names as the result of locality. Elkhart was named after the Elkhart river, and the Elkhart river was given its name because there was an island in the stream that the Indians called resembled the head of an elk. Governor William Henry Harrison, riding through the forests on the old Vincennes-Ohio falls trail, heard the sweet voice of Jennie Smith singing the plaintive ballad, "Corydon," and it attracted him many times to the Smith home, where he located the first capital of the state and named it after the song.

Rockville is a city built on a rich alluvial deposit, and but two rocks of any size can be found in the town. There was the usual wrangle between pioneer settlers, each of whom wanted the town named after himself. At last a stranger laid his hand on the big rock and said: "Well, here's a fellow that's been here longer'n any of you. Name it after him." The old flask of whisky in the crowd was drained, and the town was christened by the empty bottle being broken over the "fellow that's been here longer'n any of us."—Indianapolis Press.

Why the Line Was Endless.

The following story is told of a young Irish sailor:

After putting in 40 to 50 fathoms of line, which put his patience severely to proof as well as every muscle of his arms, he muttered to himself, but loud enough to be overheard by an officer:

"Sure, it's as long as today and tomorrow! It's a good week's work for any five men in the ship, had luck to it! Mament! More of it yit! Och, mament! The say's mighty done, to be sure!"

After continuing in a similar strain and conceiving there was little probability of the completion of his labor he suddenly stopped short, and looking up to the officer on the watch, he exclaimed:

"Bad luck to me, sor, if I don't believe somebody's cut off the other end of this line!"—King.

The Hot Air Balloon.

It is related that the hot air balloon had its origin in a petticoat. Mme. Montgolfier had washed her garment, intending to wear it to a great festival the next day, and longed to cover a shining dish of dry. The hot air swelled out its folds and floated it up into the air. The lady, in astonishment, called her husband to see the sight. He at once grasped the idea and was not long in producing the hot air balloon.

An Odd Perquisite.

One of the most curious perquisites in connection with English coronations is the right of one of the peers to claim the bed and bedding used by the heir apparent on the night preceding the coronation. In olden times this was a perquisite of considerable value, as the "bedding" usually consisted of richly embroidered coverlets of velvet or silk, with priceless hangings of cloth of silver and gold.

The Australian aborigines are not the only users of the boomarang, nor were they the first to use it. The Egyptians knew it, just as they seem to have known that everything

CHINESE IN HAWAII.

A Question Which Will Come Up on Expiration of Geary Act.

"The labor question is the serious problem which is confronting the Hawaiian sugar planters at the present time," said Civil Service Commissioner A. W. Rodenberg, who arrived in Washington recently after an extended trip in the islands for the purpose of putting the civil service law into operation there.

"The proper kind of labor is scarce already, and future agricultural developments will be greatly retarded unless some provision is made to supply this element in the community. The Chinese are the ideal sugar plantation workers. They are better workers than either the Japanese or Portuguese, and, besides, they give no trouble. They are quiet and always live up to their contracts. Since the islands were annexed, however, no more Chinese can be secured, and sugar planters are deeply interested in this question."

"I am informed that a strong effort will be made by Hawaiians at the next session of congress, when legislation on the Chinese question will be made necessary by the expiration of the Geary act, to have a clause in the new law providing that Chinese may be brought from China to the Hawaiian Islands under contract to do purely agricultural work for a period not to exceed ten years, when they will be deported. Under the terms of such a provision it is believed that no conflict would be precipitated with organized labor, as the law would provide that the Chinese should do nothing but agricultural work, and this class of work in Hawaii white men cannot do on account of the climatic conditions."

"There is also another contemplated solution of the question which is receiving serious thought and investigation at the present time, and that is to import native Filipinos to work on Hawaiian sugar plantations. This idea, I believe, has never been made known here, but several large planters in Hawaii have investigated the proposition sufficiently to predict that the Filipinos may yet solve the perplexing labor question of those islands."

Labor and Public Ownership.

The civic council of New York has sent a circular to 100 labor organizations of the city, with 40,000 members, asking for a yes or no vote on the following propositions:

"The right of cities to determine the wages, hours and conditions of all city employees and of all employees of contractors doing work for the city."

"Steps toward replacing the contract system by direct employment on city work."

"The elimination of revenue making investments in estimating the city debt limit."

"Successive steps in municipal ownership and operation."

The returns from this referendum will be used as the basis for an agitation that shall have influence in a non-partisan way on the politics of the coming municipal campaign.

There is no doubt that these 40,000 workmen will "resolve" their approval of the measure, but it is a question what they will do when it comes to action later on.

Secretary Bliss of the civic council said: "We believe that if the 100 organizations represented in the council, with their 40,000 members, are united upon these measures it will have great educational and political effect in gaining these rights for the wage earners."

Brooklyn's Labor Temple.

The labor organizations of Brooklyn have started to build a central meeting place and clubhouse for the workingmen of that borough. Ground was broken July 4, Independence day, and it is intended to spend \$100,000 to put the unions in their own building, independent of all landlords.

The structure will be raised on the site of the old Labor lyceum, destroyed by fire, near Willowbury and Myrtle avenues. It is planned by Architects Jahn & Co. to be a three story and basement structure of 75 feet frontage and 207 feet in depth. In the basement will be a large ballroom and dining hall. On other floors there will be a gymnasium, kindergarten and lodgerooms. The lower half of the building will be of granite and limestone, the upper part of light brick with terra cotta trimmings.

Although this building is to be used by Brooklyn organizations, many trades unions throughout New York city are contributing to the construction fund, and each of these unions will be entitled to representation in the Labor Lyceum association and its board of management. An effort will be made to complete the structure by next Thanksgiving day.

Women in Labor War.

The wives, daughters, sisters and sweethearts of trades unionists in this city are to organize and by systematic effort help their brothers to win the battles of labor.

Mrs. A. M. Livingston, president of the New York branch of the American Federation of Women, in an address to the Central Federated union aroused the delegates in that body to enthusiastic approval of the federation's plan to enlist the active support of the "women folks" in workmen's families toward the ends that organized labor has in view.

"It is the women who can win your battles for you," exclaimed Mrs. Livingston, "if only they are shown how to do the work."

Then she explained the various ways in which the fair sex as missionaries and advocates of unionism and especially as buyers for the household can wield a powerful influence in building up the organizations that secure good wages for the men and in patronizing merchants who recognize and show their friendship for the labor movement.—New York Journal.

NOT THE ONLY ONE.

There are Hundreds of Portsmouth People Similarly Situated

Can there be any stronger proof offered than the evidence of Portsmouth residents. After you have read the following quietly answer the question:

Mr. George W. Lord of 44 Congress street, says:—"Occasionally I had an attack of an e back and pain in the loins. The last was caused from simply moving a small stand as I was retreating for the night. I felt it all through me, causing a sort of nausea and a disagreeable sensation in the head, tenderness over the joints, backache and trouble with the kidney secretion. At first the pain was acute then it settled down to a dull, grinding ache. I happened to read something about Doan's Kidney Pills. The recommendations were so positive and the representations were so convincing I concluded to try them and went to Milbrick's pharmacy and got a box. I only took a few doses before they relieved me. The second night after taking them I was able to sleep soundly all the time. Soon I was quite free from the aching,

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For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald.
More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1901.

As to who is ahead in the strike situation, it all depends on the man behind the telegraph wire.

Our doctors in Cuba would do well to study remedies for yellow fever as well as how to experiment with its infection.

A Philadelphia pugilist has just put a London fighter to sleep in the prize ring. Once more is the glory of our national institutions demonstrated.

Even if Mr. Bryan is not formally recognized in the campaign of 1901 he can exercise the privilege of every American citizen, and regard himself as headquarters for good advice.

A full statement of what he intends to do if elected president is demanded from Senator Pahnua. Cuba is still young enough in politics to attach a great deal of importance to a party platform.

The adjournment of parliament has left London stranded in the summer season with little to discuss save the record of that body and the debates now in progress are far from flattering to the energy or the constructiveness of the Salisbury ministry. The session is being characterized as displaying most conspicuously the ineptitude of the government and the utter demoralization of the liberals. It has not developed a new point of governmental strength, beyond the retention of the loyalty of the conservative unionists in the support of the war, nor has it permitted the opposition to break the armor of the ministry at any vital point.—Washington Star.

If at first you don't succeed, try, try again. This is emphatically the motto of Mr. William A. Larned, who has very brilliantly won the lawn tennis championship of America, after striving for it for eight years. This is the true spirit of sportsmanship, and Mr. Larned is not only to be congratulated for his success, but the fine game of tennis is to be congratulated for attracting more of such spirit. It is all the more to his credit that the game by which Mr. Larned won was a particularly fine and well-contested one.

The comparison of the death rate in the United States, as a whole, and in all the states and cities, for 1900, with the rate for 1890, emphasizes the demand for a revision of the "probabilities of life" tables of the life insurance companies. The figures of the census of 1900 in this department of inquiry are now out, and they are a most important piece of evidence on the side of the claim that the average rate of mortality grows lower under better conditions of living, and the average duration of life longer. The American death rate fell off 10 per cent, in the decade from 1890 to 1900, and the average age at death advanced from 31.1 years to 35.2 years. This is a most marked and significant showing. It is interesting to learn, from these reports also, that the security of life in the cities of the United States is rapidly approximating that of the rural districts.

The assistant secretary of the navy is considering the advisability of issuing an order which shall more closely define the official titles of various navy yards on the Atlantic coast, about which a great deal of confusion has resulted lately among persons not thoroughly acquainted with the subject. Under the present system of the department five of the big navy yards are located at towns the names of which are not identified with the official titles of the yards. These are the Portsmouth yard, located at Kittery, Me.; the Boston yard, at Charlestown, Mass.; the New York yard, Brooklyn; the Norfolk yard, at Portsmouth, Va.; and the Pensacola yard, at Pensacola, Fla. In regard to the Portsmouth and Norfolk yards there has been any amount of confusion in the transmission of mail matter from civilians destined for them, and it is with a view to classifying the subject of their location that the department contemplates action. In each case the name of the yard mentioned has been chosen on account of the fact that when

the name of a big city is fixed to a yard it lends facility and convenience to telegraphic, cable and official mail communication from the department of its officers. The practice, therefore, has been not to grant any official recognition to the smaller towns at which the yards are actually located. This system, it is expected, will continue, and Mr. Hackett is considering an order officially promulgating that fact.—Concord Monitor.

BILL OF THE PLAY.

Mary Anderson has just celebrated her forty-second birthday.
Clyde Fitch is in Russia and does not intend to return until fall.
"Florodora" has been sung more than 800 times at the Casino, New York.

An elaborate production of Mark Twain's "Pudd'nhead Wilson" will be made next season.

The new Paul Potter play in which Louis Mann and Clara Lipman will appear in October is a Boer story.

Miss Evelyn Millard, the popular English actress, is to be the Francesca in Mr. Stephen Phillips' "Paolo and Francesca."

Joseph Jefferson, in his advice to aspiring comedians, says: "Get a laugh the minute you make your first entrance on the stage."

Edward E. Rose has finished and delivered dramatizations of "Alice of Old Vincennes," "Eben Holden" and "A Gentleman From Indiana."

King Edward of England, so it is said, has taken the elevation of the stage into his own hands, and has ordered a strict censorship concerning morality in the drama.

"Miss Walker of Wooloomooloo" is the full name of a musical piece which will be produced in this country next season. Wooloomooloo is the big name of a little town in Australia.

THE REVIEWER.

Chicago is now independent of the last United States census. The latest city directory shows that she has a population of fully 2,000,000.—St. Louis Star.

There may be 70,398 more women than men in Massachusetts, as the census figures show, but let nobody dare to say they are "superfluous."—Boston Globe.

The free and unlimited coinage of potatoes, without waiting or curing a continental for the consent of any foreign nation, might take with some of the voters this year.—Cleveland Leader.

American cities are rapidly becoming a collection of huge fences smeared with all sorts of pictorial monstrosities. The way to stop the billboard nuisance is by perfectly legitimate taxation.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The physicians are not taking Professor Koch's theory that bovine tuberculosis is not transmissible to the human system for granted. It will be well for all parties exposed to such infection to be cautious.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The choo choo automobile that shakes all over like a man with the ague and gives evidence of having something inside that disagrees with it will have to give place to a machine that doesn't do its thinking out loud.—Minneapolis Journal.

CROWN POINTS.

The crown prince of Bavaria is the visiting surgeon of the Red Cross hospital of Munich.

Emperor William knows personally the 34 sculptors in Berlin. He visits their studios and does not object at all to being photographed among the clay models.

Edward VII is said to be the best diplomat in Europe. He has the tact which enables him to handle men, and the knowledge of affairs which leads to a satisfactory settlement.

King Edward VIII, that may be, has completed his seventh year and received as a birthday present from his grandfather, King Edward VII, a bicycle. The frame measures 14 inches and the wheels 20 inches in diameter.

The automobile traveling van which King Leopold of Belgium ordered from France some time ago has been completed and will soon be shipped to Belgium. It is the most elaborate vehicle of the sort ever made and cost in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

A new form of sealing wax has recently been devised. It differs from the ordinary stick wax in that it is enclosed in a glass tube, from which it may be poured by heating the cylinder.

The latest invention for life saving at sea is a life belt that carries a light to guide the struggling swimmer to land and whose lamp is lighted by contact with the sea water. This device is reported from Germany.

At a recent meeting of the British Aeronautical society, Mr. P. J. Alexander exhibited a very ingenious device for steering a balloon by electric waves—the Hertzian waves, which are the base of most methods of wireless telegraphy.

Acid Jelly.

Never leave a lemon or any acid jelly in a tin mold over night because it spoils the taste. Agate or earthenware molds are best.

The Coldest Hour.

At all seasons of the year 5 a. m. is the coldest hour of the day.

Whip Dog Day.

There is a curious old custom still extant in the city of York. St. Luke's day, Oct. 18, is known as "Whip Dog" day, when it is allowed by old custom to whip any dog that is found on the street.

PICKUPS AT RANDOM.

The law against duck shooting in the state of Maine will be off Sunday, Sept. 1, but sportsmen should not lose sight of the fact that the day will be Sunday and that the open time will really not begin till Sept. 2. Don't go out with your gun on Sunday, because the wardens might be looking for just such an opportunity.

The average cost of the body of a modern longelectric car is \$2000; the average price of a set of double trucks for such a car is \$600, and the average cost of the motor is \$1500, making the total cost of the car \$4100.

"That cigar cutter has been the cause of no little grief during the past few days," remarked a drug clerk, yesterday, with a nod toward an innocent enough looking cigar cutter which occupied a conspicuous place on the show case. "The other day," he continued, falling into a reminiscent mood, "a youngster came into the store with his mother and while she was occupied with the purchase of some articles, the little fellow spied the cutter and it being something of a novelty to him pressed his finger into the cutter. There was a click of the machine and a startled cry from the child. The cigar clipper had taken a slice from the end of the lad's finger. A little girl met the same fate just a day or so ago. But still children will expose the recesses of the cigar cutter."

The very company of books is educating, says a writer in the current number of St. Nicholas. As one sits before the bookcases and glances at his favorite volumes, it is as if each said a word or two or suggested a thought. Thus a boy's eye may fall upon his copy of "Tom Brown at Rugby," and in his mind rises the remembrance of the great hare-and-bounds run in which Tom and East and the Tadpole struggled so pluckily, and at last held that delightful little interview with Dr. Arnold; or visions of East's tricks on old Martin. There is no need to open the book—one breathes its healthful air at the mere sight of its title. So from each old favorite there comes a friendly greeting, and we recall the pleasant hours spent in its company. A great orator said: "Books are the windows through which the soul looks out. A home without books is like a room without windows. No man has a right to bring up children without surrounding them with books if he has the means to buy books."

Speaking of small fruits which are now so extensively cultivated, a gentleman informs us that in the days of his youth he had sold blackberries for forty cents per quart. Of course they were not the cultivated variety, for then such a thing as cultivating blackberries or raspberries was unheard of. Wouldn't the growers of today rejoice to receive that sum for every quart of berries?

About this time of year those who are able to take a rest in summer are away from home for a longer or shorter time, depending upon the demands of business and the amount of cash available for expenses on account of holiday. The old saying, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," applies quite as much to grown people as to the younger class. The man who sticks to his work day by day all the year be sames, as he alleges, he cannot spare the time to go away, usually finds after an experiment of a few years that his efficiency for good work is becoming impaired. He accomplishes less in his long hours than another who has refreshed himself by a moderate period of relaxation does in a shorter work day. American people, it is noted by foreigners; and by the best observers at home, work too hard. The rush and long hours give some men before they know it, and less is made of life in almost every way than if the pace were slower. Constant application to work has an effect on health. The unceasing worker also becomes irritable, disagreeable to family and friends, and it is a common thing for him to attribute his ills to his food or to almost any cause except the right one. There is no better investment than a good rest in summer.

Two years ago a series of alleged photographs of extraordinary feats of skill on horseback attracted wide attention when published. Later it was shown that these photographs were clever fakes. In each case the horse when photographed was standing in a normal position on the ground and the feat was obtained by hoisting the picture around and faking the skyline. A similar photographic fake is working successfully at many of the seaside resorts this summer and the patrons of it are young men and women who want swimming reputations to which they are not entitled. For instance a girl will stand on a platform two feet above the water and pretend to dive. The photographer takes a picture in which she is high that it makes

one dizzy to look at. This is No. 1 of the set. In the second picture the girl is represented in the act of diving from this post into water thirty or forty feet below. As a matter of fact she makes an ordinary dive from the low post and the photographer adds the distance. The two pictures are proof enough of skill in high diving, for it is generally believed that the camera does not lie. The photographers who devised the scheme are reaping a rich harvest, but the pictures do not pass for their face value at the swimming beaches.

The season for plover and snipe shooting across the river opened August 1. The woodcock and partridge season opens September 15 and those who have been through the woods recently say that the birds are very plentiful. There seems to be an unusually large number of woodcock and sportsmen are looking forward to some good bags.

It will be impossible for men to avoid green in their clothes this season unless they deliberately turn their backs on the latest fashions from England, says a gentleman's fashion note. The new cloths have this color to a greater or less degree in their patterns. Some of them have thin threads of green outlining a check, others have green introduced more markedly in the texture; all of them show it in one way or another. Some samples of new goods sent here recently by an English tailor did not include a piece in which green did not intrude. In browns, blues and grays, it was to be seen in shades that ranged from bright vernal grass to sombre olive. The men who are not equal to trying their fortunes with a color becoming so few will be compelled to put up with styles which are not the newest; for it is this thread of green that proclaims the mode of the coming winter.

MEN AS THEY PASS.

Chief Officer Hans Russar of the Baltimore and Hamburg liner Batavia has been appointed captain of the German antarctic expedition.

The chief train dispatcher of the Colorado and Northwestern railroad at Boulder, Colo., is Spencer E. Mackey, a young colored man of 24.

James Oliver, Indiana millionaire, made his first profit getting 50 cents a week by buying a house on the installment plan and selling it at an advance.

A judge appointed by President Lincoln still sits on the United States circuit court bench. He is John Jay Jackson of Parkersburg, W. Va., whose term of service has now extended over 40 years.

Governor Odell of New York has a pet water spaniel of which he is very fond. The dog is well trained, and among other tricks will pounce upon a lighted match and extinguish the flame by blowing on it as a man does.

M. Santos-Dumont, the inventor of the dirigible balloon, has his imagination fixed upon an aerial voyage around the world, it is said. He is perfectly confident that such a voyage will be made, although he does not speak at present of attempting it himself.

Worms?
cause sickness, and sometimes death, in children, before their presence is suspected. Give them a few doses of
TRICE'S WORM EXPELLER
If worms are present they will be expelled. A harmless vegetable tonic. See at drugstore.
Dr. J. P. TRICE & CO., Auburn, Me.

State of New Hampshire, Rockingham ss.

To The Superior Court:

George Annis of Manchester, in the County of Hillsborough, in said State, complains against Irvin Annis, formerly of Raymond, in said County of Rockingham, and says that she was lawfully married to said Irvin Annis at said Raymond on the sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1887. That said Irvin Annis, who was then and is now a married man, and who is now residing at Newfields and Stratham, in said County, that she has resided in this State ever since their said marriage. That she has at all times during their living together, and since conducted herself as a faithful and dutiful wife. That she said Irvin Annis, who is now a married man, and who is now residing at Newfields and Stratham, in said County, that she has resided in this State ever since their said marriage. That she has at all times during their living together, and since conducted herself as a faithful and dutiful wife. 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EASTERN DIVISION

Summer Arrangement, In Effect June 24

Trains Leave Portsmouth
For Boston, 8:30, 7:30, 7:55, 8:15, 10:55, 11:05 a.m., 1:35, 2:21, 3:05, 5:00, 6:55, 7:33 p.m., Sunday, 8:00, 8:00 a.m., 2:21, 5:00 p.m.
For Portland, 7:35, 9:55, 10:45 a.m., 2:45, 8:50, 11:20 p.m., Sunday, 8:30, 10:45 a.m., 8:50, 11:20 p.m.
For Wells Beach, 7:35, 9:55 a.m., 2:45, 5:22 p.m., Sunday, 8:30 a.m.
For Old Orchard and Portland, 7:35, 9:55 a.m., 2:45, 5:22 p.m., Sunday, 8:30, 10:45 a.m.
For North Conway, 9:55, 11:16 a.m., 3:00 p.m.
For Somersworth, 4:50, 7:35, 9:45, 9:55, 11:16 a.m., 2:40, 3:00, 5:22, 5:30 p.m., Sunday, 8:30 a.m., 1:30, 5:00 p.m.
For Rochester, 9:45, 9:55, 11:16 a.m., 2:40, 3:00, 5:22, 5:30 p.m., Sunday, 8:30, 10:45 a.m.
For Dover, 4:50, 7:35, 9:45 a.m., 12:25, 2:40, 5:22, 5:30 p.m., Sunday, 8:30, 10:45 a.m., 1:30, 5:00, 8:53 p.m.
For North Hampton and Hampton, 7:30, 7:35, 9:15, 11:05 a.m., 1:35, 2:21, 5:00 p.m., Sunday, 8:00 a.m., 2:21, 5:00, 6:35 p.m.
Trains for Portsmouth
Leave Boston, 6:00, 7:30, 9:00, 9:40, 10:10, 10:15, 11:30, 1:30, 3:15, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 9:15 a.m., Sunday, 4:30, 8:20, 9:00 a.m., 6:40, 7:00, 9:45 p.m.
Leave Portland, 9:40, 9:00 a.m., 12:45, 1:40, 6:00 p.m., Sunday, 2:00 a.m., 12:45 p.m.
Leave North Conway, 7:25, 10:40 a.m., 3:35 p.m.
Leave Rochester, 7:19, 9:47 a.m., 12:49, 5:30 p.m., Sunday, 7:00 a.m.
Leave Somersworth, 6:35, 7:32, 10:00 a.m., 1:02, 5:44 p.m., Sunday, 12:30, 4:12, 6:58 p.m.
Leave Dover, 6:55, 8:10, 10:24 a.m., 1:40, 4:25, 6:30, 9:20 p.m., Sunday, 7:30 a.m., 12:45, 4:25, 9:20 p.m.
Leave Hampton, 7:56, 9:22, 11:58 a.m., 2:13, 4:20, 4:50, 6:16 p.m., Sunday, 6:26, 10:08 a.m., 8:09 p.m.
Leave North Hampton, 8:02, 9:28, 12:04 a.m., 2:19, 4:31, 5:05, 6:21 p.m., Sunday, 6:30, 10:12 a.m., 8:15 p.m.
Leave Greenland, 8:05, 9:35 a.m., 12:10, 2:25, 5:11, 6:27 p.m., Sunday, 6:35, 10:15 a.m., 8:20 p.m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

PORTSMOUTH BRANCH

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:
Portsmouth, 7:32, 8:30 a.m.; 12:45, 5:25 p.m., Sunday, 5:20 p.m.
Greenland Village, 7:40, 8:39 a.m.; 12:54, 5:38 p.m., Sunday, 5:29 p.m.
Rockingham Junction, 7:52, 8:50 a.m.; 1:07, 6:58 p.m., Sunday, 5:51 p.m.
Epping, 7:55, 9:22 a.m.; 1:12, 6:14 p.m., Sunday, 5:58 p.m.
Raymond, 7:57, 9:32 a.m.; 1:32, 6:25 p.m., Sunday, 6:18 p.m.
Returning leave
Concord, 7:45, 10:26 a.m.; 12:50, 3:30 p.m., Sunday, 5:25 a.m.
Manchester, 8:30, 11:10 a.m.; 3:20, 4:20 p.m., Sunday, 5:10 a.m.
Raymond, 9:10, 11:48 a.m.; 3:55, 6:02 p.m., Sunday, 5:55 a.m.
Epping, 9:22 a.m.; 12:00 p.m.; 14:08, 6:15 p.m., Sunday, 5:07 a.m.
Rockingham Junction, 9:47 a.m., 12:17, 14:24, 6:55 p.m., Sunday, 5:27 a.m.
Greenland Village, 10:01 a.m., 12:29, 14:38, 6:05 p.m., Sunday, 5:41 a.m.
Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.
* North Hampton only.
† Monday only July 8—Sept. 2 inc.
‡ Sunday only July 7—Sept. 1 inc.
§ Saturday only July 6—Aug. 31 inc.
|| Information given, through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.
D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

York Harbor & Beach R.R.

Leave Portsmouth, 7:50, 11:20 a.m., 12:45, 3:07, 4:55, 6:45 p.m.
Leave York Beach, 6:45, 9:50 a.m., 12:10, 2:35, 4:10, 5:50 p.m.
D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

U.S. NAVY FERRY LAUNCH, NO. 132

GOVERNMENT BOAT.

FOR GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Leave Navy Yard—8:20, 8:40, 9:10, 10:00, 10:30, 11:45 a.m., 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:45 p.m., Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a.m., 12:15, 12:35 p.m., Holidays, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a.m.
Leaves Portsmouth—8:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:30 a.m., 12:15, 1:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00, 10:00 p.m., Sundays, 10:07, a.m., 12:05, 12:25, 12:45 p.m., Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a.m., 12:00 m.
Wednesdays and Saturdays

SEMI-WEEKLY
TAKES
DAILY
Except Sunday,
via
PROVIDENCE
L.F. TRAIN
3:42 P.M.
South Station
to
\$2.00
New York
Buffalo via N.Y. & Hudson River
Lowest Rates Out of Boston.

Talk of Asking Pennsylvania Governor to Stop Strike

WORK PROGRESSES IN TIN MILLS.

Combination Gains a Point at Iron-ore-Building of Negroes, Mistaken For Strike Breakers, Nearly Precipitate a Riot in Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 23.—While it is asserted at the headquarters of the Amalgamated association that no movement has been made looking toward arbitration or mediation of the steel strike, there is a tendency among many of the labor leaders to discuss the possibility of arbitration, and on every side is heard mentioned the name of Governor W. A. Stone as an arbitrator or conciliator, and it is said he will be asked to tender his good offices in this direction.

During the past 24 hours quiet has reigned at the various strike points. The Amalgamated people point with pride to the conduct of their members in restraining themselves from violence when they see nonunionists being marched into the mills to take their places. The incident at the Star plant yesterday is given as an example of especial significance and, to use an Amalgamated officer's expression, shows that the men have been educated to the knowledge that their strongest weapon in such cases is silence and submission until it is demonstrated that the mills cannot be operated successfully without the aid of the skilled men now on strike. The steel men, on the other hand, are highly pleased with their success in manning the Star plant and say that if the men they secure are not undisciplined it will be but a short time until all of their mills will be in full operation and doing good work.

Work at the Star Mill.

While the strikers claim that four of the new men at the Star plant have deserted the company and say that others would leave if they could get out of the mill, Superintendent Harper maintains that he has 100 men at work, that none has deserted and that the men can go and come from the mill as they please. Mr. Harper says the plant will be in smooth running order tonight, and he apprehends no further difficulty in its operation. The Painter mill has 250 men at work, and the management expects to be running full handed by next week. Two mills are being operated at the Lindsay & McCutcheon plant, one of them the ten inch mill. No sign of a break in the Carnegie Upper and Lower Union plants has made its appearance. At Ironville the tin plant company gained another victory by the successful start of one set of rolls. There are said to be enough men in the plant to man one mill one turn, and the company officials say now that the break has been made they will get the men back.

Mistake Nearly Causes a Riot.

An ominous crowd with negroes, 42 in number, created a deal of excitement late last night on its journey from the Baltimore and Ohio depot to the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh station in Allegheny. Shortly after the trip was begun between the depots the report was started that the men were strike breakers, and quite a large crowd followed them, jeering and booing. A stop was made on Smithfield street for some reason or other, and four of the negroes alighted. Before they could get back the vehicle started, and the men had to walk across the bridge. A crowd of probably 20 men followed them over out on to the structure and when about midway across made an assault on the four men. The negroes were rather roughly handled, but none of them was seriously hurt.

When the gang's destination was learned, it was discovered that they were being shipped to Clearfield, Pa., from Elkins, W. Va., to do some railroad work and were in no way implicated as strike breakers. They were finally put aboard their train and left rejoicing that they had escaped so well. The contractor who had hired the men was condemned on all side for transporting such a suspicious looking cargo through the streets just at this time when the strike fever is so high. In justice to the strikers themselves it can be said that they were not mixed up in the affair, the attacking crowd being composed entirely of toughs.

Joliet Strikers Are Firm.

Joliet, Ills., Aug. 23.—Reports that steel mills here are to resume Monday are absolutely without official foundation either as regards the company or the Amalgamated association. Neither side has made any move to that end. No notices are posted at the mills, and Superintendent Sheldon said he knew of no change in any way. It is not thought there will be any change here until South Chicago's position shall be finally determined. There is a strong sentiment among some of the strikers in favor of a return to work under some honorable plan, but they will stand by the strike order, at least until it shall be known that South Chicago will not go out.

British Gain by Steel Strike.

London, Aug. 23.—The writer of an article in The Standard today, reviewing the British iron trade, considers that there is every prospect of a considerable revival in the autumn and winter. This revival, he thinks, will be helped by the heavy reduction in the prices of coal and coke and by the resumed activity in shipbuilding. Moreover, in consequence of the Pittsburgh strike American consumers of finished goods, he asserts, are placing orders in Great Britain on quite a large scale.

THE WAY OF THE ARGONAUT.

Oh, rough is the way of the argonaut,
And vain is his quest, unless
He has a heart as true as iron wrought
In the furnace of adversity,
And a hope that stubbornly seeks its goal,
Though chance and danger threaten;
The "king-croaker" of the single jack;
It's a head on the brow and a hand in the back
That makes luck for the argonaut.

Oh, his camp rests upon the mountain side,
A cluster of homes and hells,
To saints and to sinners open wide,
While the mad boom swells and swells,
For he says: "his a cool philosophy—
'Things will settle 'emself as you let 'em be;
Don't croak such a dismal tune;
God and heaven will get their own,
Despite the goit of a malingering town,
Despite church or saloon.'"

And when success on his toil attends
And a "top street" he acquires
Is in a chest to his poorer friends,
A hope to the help he hires,
Or he says of a genial impetus,
"If you'll set the man, there'll be two of us,"
And heaven will get their own,
And a mere existence misnomers life;
As a man can, so he lives.

Then here's to the lady of the dynamite,
To the boys who drill and blast;
Day they always have a mine in sight
And strike it rich at last.
Yes, it's here to the lady in the ragged jeans,
Who can hope on a diet of pork and beans
And you in a lough when "broke,"
For they build to the nation day by day
And that they pioneer the way
For the less courageous folk.
—Fred T. Elkin in Denver News.

Alexander Blake, Derelict

A Story of the Sea.

By John E. Lauer.

We sighted the Alexander Blake in
altitude 35 degrees 22 minutes north,
longitude 57 degrees 9 minutes west, at
daybreak on the port bow, heaved up
on the war's back for us to look at,
and then dropped out of sight, as
though the sea were showing it to us
for a warning. The wind was light,
very light, fixing for a change. By
eight bells we came, without trying,
within a mile or two of the derelict.
My, but she looked lonesome out there!
Don't talk to me of anything ashore
being lonesome. How could it, with
trees and other things about for com-
pany? But a lone ship, dismasted, wa-
terlogged and her people gone, dead,
most likely, wallowing about in a
world of water—that's lonesome, if you
like, and I ought to know.

She was broadside on at first. Later
she turned, and with a great, weary
heave, like she was lifting the bottom
of the world with her, she showed her
name—Alexander Blake, N. S. I took
a look over the rail after breakfast,
and there she was, scarce a quarter
mile away, with the old Dauntford
bowing and nodding to her, like she
was sorry, but couldn't help it. Then
the mate takes one of the boys on top
of the deckhouse and overhauls the
giz, gets tackles on and lands the boat
up, then runs her on rollers to the
davits and swings her outboard.

"Three hands," says he, "to go and
set fire to the derelict."

I, being young and curious, was the
first to step out and first in the boat.
It always made me feel queer to go
off from a ship at sea. You feel so
small and sneaky, and that old Jonah
swallowing about so near made it worse.
Oh, but she looked bad; you might say
like a corpse, walking around looking
for a place to bury itself. It was like
interviewing a dead man, only a dead
ship is worse. Her nose was poked
well down in the water. She was awash
amidships, but her stern stuck up high.
We hit her about midships. Mr. Mon-
roe climbed on the rail and I with him.
Joe held to her with the boat hook,
while Tom fended her off with his oar.
The water was waist deep on deck
most of the time, for the waves would
roll clear across her. Her decks were
clean as the blade of an oar; not a stick
of any kind left—not a rope in sight.

We ran along the rail to the poop.
One of these here big American poops,
with plothouse, a raised deck or sky-
light off of that and then the wheel.
The stairs led down into the cabin
from the plothouse. All this part of
the ship floated high, and the cabin
floor was dry. Mr. Monroe went down
and yelled for me to get matches off
of Joe. Joe in handling 'em up lost his
footing on the thwart and aigh fell
overboard. The hand with the matches
went under water, and they were spoilt,
and none of us had any more. I
told Monroe. He bawls up from the
cabin to go back to the ship and get
some more. So back Joe and Tom
went. Then the mate calls to me to
come down and help move a chest to
the light. We pried it open and found
lots of tobacco and some medicine on
top.

"We'll take the chest to the ship,"
says he, "but you and me may as well
have the tobacco."

Maybe we were longer filling our
pockets than we thought, for by the
time we lugged the chest on deck we
found a change was coming and com-
ing quick. Joe and Tom were just
pulling away from the ship to come
back to us. They rowed a bit, stop-
ped and looked over their shoulders.
We saw the skipper come to the rail
and shout to them, waving his arm.
Just then the wind hit, slid off the
ship, with sails aback, slid off to leav-
ard. This scared Joe and Tom (they
never were much account now), and
they turned tail and went back to the
ship.

It looked sneaky. Clouds were com-
ing down on us out of the northeast,
like a huge gray wall, with the top
leaning over ready to fall on you. We
seemed to be rushing toward it instead
of it. As like a train going into a
tunnel. However, it was what you
Yankees call a "bluff," more fog and
smoke than wind, although there must

have been enough to blow the Dan-
forth millen to leeward.

"This is bad business for you and
me, Dave," says the mate.
Says I, "You've took the very words
out of me mouth, Mr. Monroe."
What did we do? says you. What
could we do? I've read of seamen rig-
ging up derelicts and aigh and sail-
ing them into port. But they had
something to work with. We had noth-
ing. Not a loose stick anywhere. There
were some spare coils of rope in her
lazaret, but you can't bend sail on
nothing but rope. Her nose was under
water mostly. Couldn't get at nothing
forward without diving. Just a mere
hulk, without a rudder, like the day
she was launched.

Mr. Monroe sat down on the skylight
with his head in his hands and never
moved for a good half hour. But he
jumps up then, shakes himself and
says:

"This won't do. This won't do at all,
Dave," says he. "Come here, and let's
talk it over. This wind," says he,
"will blow the old Dauntford miles
away. By morning, even without this
fog, she will have lost us. If we were
stationary, there would be a show.
The current takes this cursed thing,
while the wind is taking the Dauntford.
Here we are, and here we are like to
stay until picked up starved or drown-
ed."

Says I, "Let's see what our chances
of starving are," for I was hungry
right then.

We went through the cabin first. The
tables and benches were in place, but
everything movable was in a fine mess.
"She ain't been like this very long,"
says the mate. "This cabin's been
flooded, though. It came in through
the skylight and run out again."

But I smelled rats all the time, so I
says: "There's live rats aboard. They
must have something to eat and a dry
place to stow themselves."

Sure enough, we found the door go-
ing into the lazaret swelled that tight
we couldn't budge it. But there was
a hatch on deck, battened down and
calked. We got this off, and all of the
scampering, squealing and jumping
you ever heard that was the worst.
"There's a million rats down there,"
says Monroe. Says I, "Rats is good
eating." "Have you tried 'em?" says
he. "I have, sir," I says.

"Well, well," says Monroe, impatient
like and getting red in the face, "let's
see what the rats have to eat first."

We found lots of things in there be-
sides rats. But they'd run over every-
thing except what was in strong casks.
There was barrels of flour piled up,
and the top ones were mostly all right.
What the rats hadn't gnawed holes in.
We found some pork, but all the ship's
bread was no use.

"We'll not likely starve, not for some
time, anyhow," says he.

"How'll we cook it," says I, "without
a match?"

We turned everything upside down,
but we never found no matches.

Happened I walks along the forward
to the main chains where we landed
aboard the derelict. I was cursing Joe
for being so clumsy, when I sees a
match lodge in a dead eye, with the
swell reaching up to within an inch or
two of it. I snatched it out of there
in a hurry, and the next roller covered
the spot. I give it to the mate. He
looks it over carefully, and says he,
"This little stick is all that stands be-
tween you and me and raw pork and
rats."

"And a smoke," says I.

He wraps it careful in his handker-
chief and puts it in his pocket.

The first puff of wind that came
from them clouds was the worst and
died down as the fog piled up thick.
So after watching the old Alexander
founder around like a turtle we goes
below and rigs up the cabin bogie.
The pipe was rusty and falls all to
pieces except one joint. So we set the
stove on the table, fastening it down
with chain, and stuck the pipe up
through the skylight. We put in a lot
of shavings we made from a barrel
stave, and Mr. Monroe takes out the
match and holds it out to strike, but
his hand trembled that bad he doesn't
strike it.

"Dave," says he, "you take it."

I reached for it, and I got so scared
I liked to have dropped it.

"Give it here!" shouts the mate, fierce
as you please, and I see his muscles
set like iron. He strikes it on the
stove. I got sick and queer all over,
when I see it blaze up. But his hand
never give a ripple. He held it till the
stick caught and passed it, slow and
steady, to the shavings, and she blazed
up. I give a yell and was on hand
with a armful of wood to pile on on it.
But Mr. Monroe, he holds me off with
one arm and takes one stick at a time
and puts it in careful, and the first
thing we knew the stove was red hot.

"Smoke on!" says he, and we fill
our pipes and have a comforting whiff.
It tasted good and made us feel better.

Next we hunts up a flat piece of iron
(there wasn't anything else), and we
gets some flour to make pancakes, and,
so help he, we never thought of no wa-
ter! We looked pretty foolish and
streaks it for the deck. We found the
starboard cask half full. The bung-
hole dipper was gone, so we makes one
out of a baking powder tin tied on a
stick. The water was some salty. We
mixed the flour with it, and the cakes
was just about salty enough without
no extra salt.

We munched about in that fog for
three days, and then it rolled itself up
and off to leeward. And the sun came
out bright as a new shilling. Where
was we? That's more than I know.
Monroe says the current was taking
us north and west. He bear fret himself
to death with trying to puzzle out some
way to get her to go where he wanted
her to. But, Lord, we was helpless as
two city clerks, for, as I said, there
was nothing to work with. And I
don't believe we could have moved her,
she was that low and soaked.

No chart nor no nothing, that's what
gets me, Dave," he kept saying up
and over again, stamping up and down
and going on top of the pilot house to
look for a sail. Then he'd get down
and say: "This won't do; this won't do
at all. Let's have a smoke, Dave."

Then we'd go below and get a light
from the stove. We kept a stick smol-
dering all the time. I watched it day
and night. If that stick went out, our
smoke was done.

All this time I kept a poking around,
and one day I finds a deck of cards
hid away in a bunk. They was all
soaked and blurred, but we makes a
cribbage board and has a game. We
got to playing a good deal and used to
get mighty hot over the games some-
times, especially when Monroe 'ud for-
get to take two for "his heels."

We began with a game at night. Then
we got to playing the beat two out of
three, then best three out of five, and
we'd get to best 16 out of 30 and had
been running it two days hand running
when we got ketchered at it. We was
fighting and arguing over a hand. I
made it "fifteen two" more than he did,
and I remember I was saying, "I'll go
over it again," and he was shouting,
"I can see, can't I?" and then he'd
show me, and I'd take the cards and
show him how I counted, when we
hears a voice, low and scaredlike,
"Well, I'll be darned!" And then this
voice calls out, "Oh, I say, Mamie,
come here with the camera, quick!"

We looks and sees a young fellow
looking down the skylight. Well! Sur-
prised! My Lord! We liked to have
dropped. Monroe stood up, clutching
the table, his eyes bulging out, his
face as red as an infant's. Next I
knewed a girl give a funny little laugh
and says, "There's no light enough."

We stood for about five minutes, I
guess, hand running. Then Monroe he
gives a cough, clears his throat and
says, polite as you please: "Come in,
sir. Come in." And the young fellow,
all brass bound and shiny, comes into
the cabin, and, says he, holding out
his hand, "You don't keep a very good
lookout on 'your ship, captain." Mon-
roe, he shakes hands and tells who he
is and then says, "Don't the young lady
want to yume down?" And she come.
That was a picture for the artist fel-
lows. I wish that camera of her'n'd
a worked. Monroe and me, tough—no
name for it. And that cabin tougher
yet. And there was them two—the
young fellow, due as a fiddle, blue
clothes, brass bound, shiny shoes and
all, and that young woman come down
them greasy stairs that we'd tramped
a thousand times with a rustle of fresh,
clean skirts and a breath of sweet per-
fume that aigh took our breath. And
she was as perlit as if it was a par-
lor she was entering.

All this time I was like in a dream.
I stood whittling tobacco, breaking it
in my hands and filling and stopping
my pipe. Then what does I do but
reach to the stove, dazed like, for a
light.

"Holy blazes," I shouts, all of a
tremble, "our fire's out!"

Mr. Monroe turns round like he was
shot, scared enough for a second. And
then the young fellow laughs, and Mon-
roe laughs, and we all laughs like to
kill ourselves. And the young man
hands me a match from a little silver
box he has in his trousers pocket.
"There's plenty of matches, my man,
aboard the yacht," says he.

Then we goes on deck, and, sure
enough, there was as pretty a piece of
wood and iron as I ever saw, painted
white, with yellow funnel, and three
little poles for masts and alongside one
of these here little gasboats.

"Don't you think it would be best to
blow her up, Monroe?" says the young
man.

"Yes, I suppose so," says he.

And, do you know, I felt kind of sor-
ry, too, when I see the old brute fly all
to pieces.—New York Evening Post.

From an Up to Date Novel.

She came into the room where he
sat alone with a glittering knife in
her clenched hand amid the folds of
her dress.

Her face was white and drawn, and
her eyes were wild and haggard look-
ing.

He, the man whose name she bore,
sat by the fire deep in thought and
never heard the slithered footfall of
the beautiful woman who now stood
behind his chair with a strange, cold
smile upon her lips.

Suddenly, with a gasp, she cast the
knife from her toward the glowing
coals, but it sank silently into a sofa
at the other side of the room.

"I cannot," she moaned wearily. "I
cannot!"

And she fell in a white heap upon the
floor at his feet.

A plying, tender expression broke
across the Gothic granite of his cheek,
and he murmured in deep, tender,
heavy dragon tones:

"What is it, my darling?"

But she spoke no word, only raised
one white hand toward him in which
was clasped a lead pencil.

She had been trying to sharpen it,
poor girl!—Pearson's Weekly.

The Wings of Wealth.

To have his swing in Wall street is
the consuming desire of every man
with the money craze in his blood and
brain, yet most of the "ex-kings of
Wall street" died poor unless they had
other resources of income. Their liv-
ing successors dare not try to retire
by converting their holdings into cash.

Outside of Wall street the final ex-
periences of thousands of envied men
have been similarly bad. An ex-mil-
lionaire, once supposed to be the
wealthiest of the shrewd, is keeping a
cheap restaurant in Boston, another is
an object of charity in Chicago, and
many monetary meteors to whose
names "Lucky" was prefixed a few
years ago would exchange all their
luck that remains for a permanent as-
surance against the wolf at the door.—
Saturday Evening Post.

DEAD DOVE.

Two doves had I. Now both are dead,
And both are marked by tombstones white.
The one stands in the churchyard near,
The other hid from mortal sight.
The name on one all men may read
And learn who lies beneath the stone;
The other name is written where
No eyes can read it but my own.
On one I plant a living flower
And cherish it with loving hands;
I shun the single withered leaf
That tells me where the other stands.
To that white tombstone on the hill
In summer days I often go;
From this white stone that nearer lies
I turn me with unuttered woe.
O God, I pray, if love must die
And make no more of life a part,
Detest me where all can see
And not within a living heart.
—Mary Matthews Adams.

WAYS OF THE NIGHT HAWK.

The Habits of This Bird Are Strange-ly Belied by Its Name.

The night hawk is a bird often seen
and yet a bird of which little is com-
monly known. Its name would lead one
to think that it is a night bird, but this is
wrong, as it does not roam about during
the night at all. Like the familiar song
birds of the woods, it rests at night. It
received its name on account of its habit
of appearing only during the later after-
noon or on cloudy days. A proper name
for this bird would be a "twilight bird,"
as it cannot be said to belong either to
night or day.

If you have

